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said the judge, load enough is fall the company, among when ston: "permit me to tell year, when we lived down construction to the stone of the stone what of it?" exclaimed half a

nce at once.

thing whatever; the moon kep

nothing had happened!"

[Knickerbecker.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

pounds.

without regard to the sale of eggs.

ught to England from Holland.

rge kind lately introduced here from Philadelphia

under this heading. And we see that the Jan

the hot weather of September.

It was stated that "Saleratus is composed of Sul-

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, FOR A SOCIETY OF FARMERS, AT QUINCY HALL, SOUTH MARKET STREET WM. BUCKMINSTER, OF FRAMINGHAM, EDITOR.

BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1845.

VOL. 4.

A CONSOLIDATION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN. AND THE YANKEE FARMER.

AGRICULTURE.

Imported Stock.

In giving the following statements respectof me Ayrshire breed of cows, we wish it undercoad that we have no selfish interest in any one
seed of cattle more than another. We do not
seal in eattle: neither raise them to sell, nor purthese them to speculate on. Further, we do not
orders to be a superior judge of cattle—but from
that we have seen with our own eyes, and been
do by those whose experience and haracter entietheir statements to the fullest credence, we have We trust we shall never be so willully blinded by prejudice as to refuse to see superiority in foreign breeds, merely because they are foreign. Still, see would be the last to urge farmers of moderate means, to go to a great expense in procuring such mumble,—but if through the liberality and publication of such sine as Mr. Welles, Mr. Cushing, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Randall, of our own State, the improved breeds are introduced among us, and farmers can, upon moderate terms, avail themselves of the advantage of the blood of these gentlemen's stock, we unhesitatingly recommend them to do it. To assume without a fair trial of the improved breeds from abroad, that our own native cattle—cows, in particular—are superior for our uses to any in the world, is, to say the least of it, an assumptian which has much more of prejudice than truth far its foundation—while it is paying a very poor compliment to the sagacity and judgment of such men as those above named. Some writers we wot

England Farmer, the oldest Agricultural paper in pared with her keeping. New England, whose present editor would not in-

but little attention to newspaper recommendations. But it ought to be considered that many young for- your high priced, high bred rowel mers, who look for advice from those who under-

espect to find prejudices among all classes of peo- of summer feed." ple, and it is the business of the philosopher to Next we cite the Hon. John Lowell who knew evercome not to foment them.

stock, and who prefer to select from our native Netherlands are, in general, far superior to our herds-to build up a blood stock of our own-the own; I have never seen an imported cow of equal advocates of Durhams and Ayrshires and Herefords | merit with some of our own that have been here uve a plain road before them. Just show us that (at Brighton) offered. So fully am I convinced of reign cows are superior for the dairy to our this truth, as well as that our country possesses a on herds and we are with you at once. Show us very considerable number of these fine cows. that by actual trial that your Durham or Ayrshire oxen | I am persuaded if G. Britain or the Netherlands are better than our own beloved red Dovons, that were to send us ten cows, each of the best quality, we have always had with us ever since the settle- New England alone could farnish 20 which would ment of the country, and we forego at once our equal them in the quantities of milk, butter, and

unwillingness to pay five times as much for yours ported breeds. as our own cost us in rearing.

not being ready and willing to follow such examples in opposite scales. But what is the fact? Have in farming as are set by Mr. Randall, Mr. Wells, we any evidence that Mr. Cushing, Mr. Webster, Mr. Cushing and Mr. Webster; for few of us have the means for a similar outlay. And had we the means you ought to demonstrate first that these worthy characters have made their farming profitabefore you urge us to copy their course.

Mr. Cushing, of Watertown is probably the believe Mr. C. thinks it no better. ble before you urge us to copy their course.

Mr. Webster has carried on a farm but a very who know him admire his liberality, his generosity, few years, and as we have no evidence that he has and his love of country. He now has a handsome given any opinion in favor of the superiority of the herd of the Ayrshire breed, and he is making trial imported breeds over our native neat stock, we are their comparative merits. We are much pleas- not yet to consider him as a witness or a judge. willing, of his abundance, to make We feel confident, however, that he will yet deexperiments with this kind of stock. We feel sere | cide, as most of our experienced farmers, who have he will never advise others to substitute this for not imported or high bred stock to sell, have already their native cattle till he has made a fair trial and decided.

that they are superior to our red Devons.

In regard to the Hon Daniel Webster we incline | alone. to think he has made more money by practising Three years age as we were travelling in Middle-law than by farming. He, too, is making trial of the large breeds and pure bloods that have come Durham cattle for sale; his usual price 100 dollars over the water. He, too, is liberal with the wealth each. He showed as some very handsome cattle has earned by his own industry and talents, and with the Durham marks, and after gaining our as-

ceived one in roturn. Were his object money you batter than any one he had on his farm.

tion to the profit that might be made from the You would not see him paying 300 dollars for a Durham that would not vield so much butter as a native that may be had for 50 or 60.

We are not envious, nor will we sneer at gentlement who are able and willing to introduce curiosities untice from the subscriber or postmarter, and lating us to make improvements on our native breeds. At the same time we are not willing to be reproachding at Boston.

Advertising on reasonable terms.

Advertising on reasonable terms.

"foreign stock," and of "assuming, without a fair trial of the improved breads from abroad that our own native cattle-cows, in particular-are superior for our uses to any in the world." Nor can we possibly perceive how any logic can

E. Farmer has come to, that, "If these Solomone (who prefer the native stock) are right, then DAN-1EL WEBSTER, and other distinguished farmers, who have justly won, and universally been accorded, the repute of sensible and discerning men,

What! May not farmers who have spent a long life among flocks and herds-milking, fattening, making butter and cheese, and obtaining their med a high opinion of some of the improved formed a high opinion of some of the improved fora breeds, the Ayrshire among others, and are
a breeds, the that some of these are superior to
ill coavinced that some of these are superior to
own common breeds, for the dairy in particular,
own common breeds, for the dairy in particular,
own common breeds, for the dairy in particular,
own common breeds, he so wiltuily blinded by

One word more in behalf of those who do not fancy the Durhams for the dairy. This stock has if have, in the plentitude of their wisdom, plainly all that it is sheer folly in a farmer to keep the agreed fireign breads in the idea that they are perfort to our own. If these Solomons are right, and DANIEL WEBSTER, and other distinguished timers, who have justly won, and universally been in the country for many years, and there has been sufficient opportunity to exhibit their extra qualities. Yet where will you find one cow in ten timers, who have justly won, and universally been in the country for many years, and there has been sufficient opportunity to exhibit their extra qualities. Yet where will you find one cow in ten time the country for many years, and there has been sufficient opportunity to exhibit their extra qualities. Yet where will you find one cow in ten time the country for many years, and there has been sufficient opportunity to exhibit their extra qualities. Yet where will you find one cow in ten time the country for many years, and there has been sufficient opportunity to exhibit their extra qualities. Yet where will you find one cow in ten time the country for many years, and there has been sufficient opportunity to exhibit their extra qualities. Yet where will you find one cow in ten time the country for many years, and there has been sufficient opportunity to exhibit their extra qualities. appearance and handsome form than for quantity o We copy the above editorial from the New quality of milk or butter that she produces, com-

Common farmers-stupid farmers, if you please, New Engineer to the mire. This see this, and they still delay to fill their pastures paper has uniformly, under all its editors, for up- at great cost, with stock whose extraordinary dairy wards of twenty years, advised farmers of the qualities they cannot discover. Pray allow them great superiority of imported stock, and urged to wait a little till better results can be shown them to avail themselves of the superior qualities Bring us a dozen Durhams that will yield a dozen of the short horn Durham, first, then of other im- pounds of butter each in a week, and we will bring ported stocks, as the Hereford, the Ayrshire &c. you a dozen native Devons, not weighing so much by one third, that will yield quite as much. Why All this is well enough if farmers, as usual, pay do you continue to keep us in the dark when you have the means of demonstrating the goodness of

mers, who look for advice from those who under-take to instruct the public in these matters are led to require occular demonstration of the qualities of estray and to rain by extravagant stories that are cows-if they are bound to take the opinions of retailed without any intention to do harm.

The editorial article aforesaid seems rather sethat you may not think of is ready for any occasion. vere upon such farmers as are not prepared to extel Mr. Haggerston of Watertown, whom our neighbor every thing imported; and to decry our own pro-ductions compared with foreign. It is cortain, says his experience with the Durham stock is very whether natural or not, that many people will not limited, that our pasturing in this vicinity is too make use of home made cloth when they can have poor for them to do well-"that they never can do what is "far-fetched and dear-bought." We must well in the immediate vicinity of Boston for lack

something, if common farmers do not. We will Instead of ridiculing those farmers, therefore, who are supposed to be prejudiced against foreign "Although the milch cows of G. Britain and the

own opinions to adopt your own.

But if, with all your feeding and nursing, you

Col. Pickering is a third witness, and there are fail to show the superiority of your imported cattle.

If your cows will not make more butter, or your

We cannot throw much light on his character with oten carry heavier loads than the stock that we our farthing candle; but we can record the fact taise on our own farms, pray excuse us for our that he preferred our native stock to any of the im-

These names would have some weight against Be merciful and space us, we busench you, for the first that were cited in case they should be found

We have often been amused, in the course of Mr. Randall, of New Bedford, is reported to our travels, with the calculations of experimenters have a superior herd of Ayrshire cattle; we have in neat stock. At Baltimore a few years since, we not seen them, nor have we had much evidence examined a lot of cows of the Durham breed. They were large and fut and handsome. They are grain The Hon. Mr. Wells has long been breeding night and morning. The owner told us they were from imported stock. We are much pleased with very good milkers; but as their udders looked small his disposition to show common farmers what may in comparison with their bodies we insisted on be effected by superior herds of cattle. He is able to try experiments, and should be fird that his cows The owner evaded, but one of the milk boys after yield more than natives, in proportion to their keep-ing be will let the public know it, we have no Worcester of half their weight and fed on grass

we are much pleased that he is proud of being a sent to their beautiful forms and appearance, he farmer. He cannot pay our farmers a greater combutter could be obtained from them per week.

But Mr. Webster does not cultivate a farm for a After much evasion and general replies, which he living—he does not expect to make money by found were wholly unsatisfactory to his visitor, he forming. Like Mr. Cushing he has probably expended ten dollars on his lands where he has re- of Canada, that would yield more milk and more Dorking Fowls.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MANAGEMENT OF YOUNG ORCHARDS.

MANAGEMENT OF YOUNG ORCHARDS.

Mr. Editor,—Dear Sir,—I would thank you for a little information through the Ploughman, (an agricultural paper which speaks from experience) in relation to the management of an orchard. I have an orchard containing about 400 apple and peach trees that it tows, 30 feet distant from each other, both ways, with rows of peach trees between the apple trees over nearly half of the ground.—The apple trees are now 10 or 12 years, and the peach trees from 3 to 5 years old. And now, sir, as these trees cast a shade over about one half eit more of said land, in the summer easion, the question I wisk to ask is this: what shall I do with said land! It is not profitable to celtivate eers or pot sees in the shade of these trees. Should I lay it down to grass, the trees would not do as well. If I keep it ever under the plough, and raise no crup but the froit from the trees, there would seem to be a second of keep tip years, and let all the men who have owned Dorking fowls, and all speak in their praise in regard to product of eggs and to a kind disposition to nurse their young as well as to grass die on the land year after year I shall make a grand harbor for mice. There great size, good meat, and a disposition to fatten. They are also said to be very hardy and to lay well above question, together with a little good ad vice, from your large store-house of experience. in relation to the better course for me to pursu with the soil of the aforesaid orchard, you w These fowls have five toes instead of four, They are very large and their flesh is marble white-their are very large and their flesh is marble white—their legs often slate colored and the bottoms of their feet dreds of others who need further light on the yellow. But it is their great size which chiefly commends them to amateurs, many weighing six

to eight pounds apiece and some of them ten pounds. It is now conceded, in all quarters, that When made capons they have weighed twelve unless you keep the sod broken among fruit trees, you will have no thrifty growth of wood, and no less than seven pounds each. It would be easy therefore to make the Dorking fowl a substitute for Many turkeys that are brought to market weigh and so well adapted to fruit trees, that there may and risk than turkeys are, we may find it profitable be no need of broaking up the ground for a namb the turkey; and as all fowls are reared at less cost to raise and fatten this large kind for the meat alone, of years. Such lots are exceptions.

If you plant with potatoes an orchard that shades Turkeys are very troublesome on some farms- half the ground, you cannot expect more than half hey roam about in the high grass, and when they a harvest; yet your seed will cost you as much as secome strong enough to live without sursing, maweeks after being hatched, they stray away to potatoes you must apply manure, and though your the woods and are often lost. They are very use- trees will get their part of it you cannot afford to ful in picking up grasshoppers and insects, and it is be annually manuring one field to the neglect of carious to observe their progress in flocks through others. You must go round your farm and let all a field, twenty of them sweeping clean a breadth of parts feel your dressings.

It is better, therefore, in the generality of cases, twenty yards, and there is no escape for the skipto let an orchard as old as yours produce nothing As we have before stated we should prefer small- but fruit than to expend all your means here. If er fowls for eggs, for small ones must cat less, and you plough it twice a year, turning in the weeds and grass that naturally spring up, your trees will floorish and your fruit will be fair, in land that is arge eggs will still be counted nothing but eggs, contrive to give them a more sounding naturally good, without other manuring, for many years in succession. We have seen this in other nion, gives accounts and cuts of various kinds of grounds as well as our own. But you can easily and cheaply increase the

fowls, but as there is little difference in the forms, though the sizes vary much, we need not copy the You can sow buckwheat, oats, rye, or clover, and f small size but a good layer.

Next come the Bolton Greys, or Creole Foul. kind of seed will answer; chaff that you may save portraits. He gives a portrait of the Spanish Fowl, Of this Dr. Rufus Kittredge of Portsmouth N. H. on the barn floor, will help you to green matter to represented as saying, "The Creole is a small lighten the soil. You can sow rye quite early in the fowl about the size of our common hen, but the spring, though some farmers have doubts whether greatest layers I ever saw. I received my two rye is agreeable to the apple orchard. We need m Philadelphia on the 26th of last April; on the more trials, however, before we can decide.fifth of May they both laid, in 22 days I had 41 Buckwheat comes to full blossom in about six eggs; and in 54 days I had 95 eggs. They are weeks, when sown the first of May. As some of ver inclined to sit; their color is a white ground its seeds ripen many weeks sooner than others, you with black spots on their bodies—their necks white.

The ends of the tails of both male and female are black—the hen, when laying spreads her tail like new seed. It is desirable so to manage this matter as to have

Others have given similar accounts of the Creole a growing crop of something to keep the falling fowl and there is no doubt it is a valuable variety. fruit out of the dirt; and yet we do not like a high Mr. Bement. Its legs are often covered with picking more laborious. Clover, sown about the first of August, may answer as well as anything .-Clover is the least objectionable grass to be suffered to grow in an orchard. Some erchardists make that a rotation crop, and let it grow two years. oise in the world, and is said to be a good variety.

If you have a very rocky orchard that cannot Her color is shining black, with a white topknot of well be ploughed, you will find your account in letfeathers on the heads of both male and female. They are rather above the middle size, plump and ting hogs run in it. After sowing the short red clover you can let breeders run there to much adleep, and their legs are not long. They were vantage, and they will nearly obtain a living, for sows must never be high fed till after littering .-The Bucks County or Ostrich Forel, is a very

is said to have originated in Bucks County Penn., NEAT STOCK-SPRINGFIELD COW. and hence the name. Both male and female are a Mr. Editor,-Sir,-In your valuable paper of the 11th of January, I noticed a portrait of your dark blue-black, with the ends of the feathers tipped with white, and wings tinged with a bright cow, which, if I am to be considered a judge, I should say ws a noble animal.

It so much resembles in form one that my brother has, it induced me to write, thinking This species is nearly as large as the Dorking t the head of this article, and is thought to resemthat it would not be uninteresting to you. It is a native cow, six years old. She made, from seven days' cream, fourteen lbs. of butter in the ble the common turkey-though the hen is more lump and broad than turkies are. Some of thes we been made to weigh eight pounds and up month of June, being the second week after calving, and it was an unfavorable week, being rather warm and sultry. This was on grass wards. They are highly spoken of, but whether they will prove superior layers of eggs is yet to be determined after many trials. ed alone.

He lost that valuable cow that you made men-

tion of in the same paper, of seeing in October, 1843. She died last April, about 24 hours after calving. She had a small proportion of the Holderness blood in her. She has made, after article from the Albany Cultivator without sufficient examination. A friend in this city, Mr. T. Hollis, milk was often weighed; in the best of the season it varied from fifty-five to sixty-five lbs. per day. The one that I first mentioned has given has called our attention to the article which appeared No. of the Albany Cultivator has corrected the

fifty-eight lbs. per day.
My father, Stephen Hitchcock, has her first
calf. It is now 6 years old past, and without
any nursing at all, has made 14 lbs. of butter phate of Potash and Pearlash." This is not so.
Saleratus comes from Potash, but the Sulphate of
Potash is a different article. It may not be injurious, however, to meat.

This is not so.
Sulphate of
do candidly think, by a little nursing she would
make 16 or 17 lbs. per week. Her second calf
was not raised. Her third calf was sired by Was not raised. Her third call was sired by the State Ayrshire bull; is two years old last spring, and stands for a sire at the town farm, and is owned by the town of Springfield. Her fourth calf is owned by my father; is one year old last spring, and is fast growing to an ox.—
Her fifth calf was sold to Maj. Davison, of Co-

the extreme hot weather of September was the principal cause of the blasting of the vines in many fields—that the juices became poisoness and returned into the potato, corrupting it and causing worms to breed there. He put plaster into each hill in his field. He ascribes the escape of his own field to the fact that his vines were not in such a state of growth as to be affected with the had influences of the hot weather of September.

Her fifth calf was sold to Maj. Davison, of Coteriain, Mass. and is to be kept as a sire.

I will add that I have been a reader of your raluable paper since Jan. 1844, and think it an exceedingly interesting paper. It has certainly been worth more to me than any paper I ever subscribed for, and perhaps you or some of your readers may be benefited by some portions of my scribblings.

ALDEN HITCHCOCK.

Springfield, Jan. 17th. WINTER BUTTER. Mr. Jude Kimball, of We are sorry to hear of the loss of the

Lindon, Vt., has shown as some excellent butter made in December list. It is yellow as most of the tubs that are made in June.

Mr. K. tells us he scalds his milk before setting it for cream; and his mode of scalding is to heat a derness is a very fine breed, not overgrown like the quantity of water in his hoiler and set the milk pail of the hot water—not boiling—till the milk has become thoroughly warm. It is then set in pans in a

that will excel in milking qualities as much as the Darhams excel in size and figure, we shall accomplish much: we shall be able to draw a double duce of those acres, and thus have four times the milk and butter from our present inclosures, which

ew States and virgin soil of the west. [Editor.

WATER FOR SHEEP - PROFIT OF SHEEP.

Mr. Editor,—Many farmers think it of little munch and to lie on in the cold nights. use to supply sheep with good water during the winter season. I used to think so myself, till actual experience convinced me to the contrary. I had occasion some few winters ago to shut up a small flock of ewes in a close pen by themselves, to prevent their mixing with another flock fed from the same barn; and, although

but to little effect; the younger ones did seem to hold their own better, but the older ones still failed, and one of them actually died. At this juncture of the case, in giving some meal and ones, I noticed all of them were very eager to get a sip at the swill; from this I took the hint have seen how enough at once on one acre to pear they wanted water, and accordingly supplied them with it. Some of the older ones drank till I was fearful they would hurt themselves, and took it from them. The younger ones did

water that caused all the trouble.

Since the occurrence of this fact I have taken considerable notice of sheep in regard to their habits of drinking water; and I am strongly of the opinion from the observations made on the subject, that sheep require water daily during the time the ground is covered with snow, and the time the ground is covered with snow, and will not do well without it, unless fed principal-

breed.

Further remarks at present will be suspended. Perhaps at some future time I may note further observations on sheep.

Respectfully.

Butters Vale, Jan. 4, 1845.

Sheep need water in winter though they will live without it. We have kept them without water but are satisfied it is wrong. They will eat

now but it is a poor substitute. As the transportation of wool costs but little compared with other farm products sheep may be kept are distributed by the compared with other farm products sheep may be kept are more advangaged. their own trotters.

Sheep delight in open ranges and hilly pastures where the feed is sweet and the air pure. They never succeed so well in large flocks as in small ones. One reason may be the corruption of the air in consequence of the small space of ground that flocks occupy at night. Cattle never lie so close. Sheep are supposed by some to be small eaters in proportion to their weight, but we think this no-

Sheep on mowing grounds have been supposed to ture. Sheep on mowing grounds have been supposed to drop manure enough to balance all they take away. But we could never find this to be the case. Our own mowing lands have always suffered when we could never find this to be the case. Our could recomber several thanks and pattern farms. I do not compare the could recomber several thanks and pattern farms. I do not have let sheep on them, whether in spring or autumn. New lands—cheap lands, for sheep. They will kill bushes better than any scythe we have seen. [Editer.

Mr. Editor,-But little has ever been said in

Knowing, as I do, that many of the larmers in this vicinity depend very much on their salt meadows for the support of their cattle during the winter season, it is hoped and believed that these facts will be of service to many of the

farmers in Esset county.
Respectfully yours,
ALBERT NELSON. Georgetown, Jan. 6, 1845. We shall be thankful to Mr. Nelson if he

will let us know the cost of bringing his meadow into English grass—also the process adopted, wheth-

the daddy was not a good servant, where is the ad- we have thought it would be an easy matter to bring them into good grass. Yet we are informed vantage?

Now if we can have patience to rear and form a that many marshes yield from one to two tons per and when they will do this without dressing blood slock from our own excellent individual cows, acre; and when they will do this without dressing

Our correspondent could lose nothing but his inplish much: we shall be able to draw hor by a trial, even though he had not successful quantity of milk from the same number of acres, for his ground produced not more than enough to pay for making his hay. As it is found difficult to dress every field as we should like to-as we have not manure enough for every acre, -- it is very con-We realize at present.

This is one of the modes to compete with the If an acre of marsh will yield annually one ton of hay, let it be ever so pour, it aids to enrich the remainder of the farm., It answers for young stock and it furnishes a variety in mid winter for cows to

It may not be prudent, therefore, for any farmer to convert all his salt marsh, or all his fresh course meadows to English grass. If he can annually have one ton per acre for the cutting and making, he should certainly keep some portion of such land in natural meadow. There may not be much need, at they were regularly supplied every day with a sufficiency of good hay and a small quantity of much land into English to be frequently dressed, roots, yet they soon began to droop, look meafgre, and fail of flesh. I was at a loss to divine to draw at least one half our acres from the stubles we shall find it convenient to have some natural

We hope others will convert more of their poor marsh lands into English mowing, the proportion of poor coarse fodder is still too great for the benefit of water as a nourisher to some of the more sickly stock. We know the cost is not great in many have seen hay enough at once on one acre to pay

the cost of reclaiming. We believe it necessary, in order to produce pure English, to prevent the flooding of the land not seem quite so thirsty, though they drank with salt water. At least the sea must not often be very freely. After this they were every day supplied with water, and they soon began to recruit. From this I concluded it was a want of always very expensive. [Editor.

BEMENT'S AMERICAN HOTEL, ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1845. Mg. EDITOR,-The Annual Meeting of the

will not do well without it, unless led principally on roots.

I should like to hear the opinion of others on this subject.

Sheep may be considered one of the most porofitable kinds of stock a farmer can keep on his farm, in distant towns from market. They have small consumers and yield a quick restrict. constitution was so amended as to provide for the holding of annual fairs, under the direction of the Executive board, since which time it has are small consumers and yield a quick return; and wool being always a cash article, and more portable than many other kinds of farm produce, is a pretty strong reason why such farmors should give their attention to it. A hundred dollars worth of wool may as easily be transported to market as ten dollars worth of corn or crain.

The meetings, and disher States.

should give their attention to it. A fluid should give their attentions the dollars worth of wool may as easily be transported to market as ten dollars worth of corn or grain.

I notice with pleasure editorial remarks in the last Ploughman, on the "South Down Sheep." I should be glad to procure some of this breed.

Further remarks at present will be suspended. Perhaps at some future time I may note do. Perhaps at some future time I may note be in Sentember next.

The time is not yet fixed, but it will probably be in September next.

The following gentleman were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

President—Benjamin P. Johnson, of Oneida. Vice Presidents—James Lenox, New York; Thomas L. Davies, Dutchess; E. P. Prentice, Albany; H. W. Doolittle, Herkimer; Benjamin Enos, Madison; O. C. Crocker, Broome; Hensey S. Peadell.

ry S. Randall, Portland; Geo. W. Patterson

Treasurer-Thomas Hillhouse, Albany.

Sheep are supposed by some to be small cares in proportion to their weight, but we think this notion has been entertained on observing how little hay will serve for them in an open winter. They will be out in the fields whenever they can, and will pluck any thing there in preference to dry fodder at the harn. But when sheep are kept up you will find they consume more in proportion than cows. We would as lief feed a middle size cow as fire middle size sheep; though we have heard many farmers set nine or ten sheep against one cow.

remember even to have attended a meeting of the Society where more harmony and good feel-ing prevailed, or where more interest seemed to be felt in the objects which the Society labors to promote. I will endeavor to send you a copy of the addresses, when they are published.

Mr. Editor,—But little has ever been said in the agricultural papers concerning salt marsh, although many of our farmers consider their salt meadows the most valuable part of five farms, insamuch as they will produce a good crop annually, without any cultivation.

Yet but few farmers are aware of the vast improvement of which their salt meadows will admit. Having had some experience in this business, I respectfully beg leave to submit a few facts for publication.

About five years ago I purchased twenty acres of salt meadow, which at the time of my purchasing it would not produce grass enough to pay for mowing. I then commenced by cutting ditches three feet deep through the highest part of my marsh.

On mine, as on most salt meadows, there were many low places which produced nothing. Into these I put the sods taken from the ditching; by so doing I have rendered them as productive as any part of my meadow.

As a reward for my labors, I have taken from

ELON COMSTOCK.

Ma. Entron,—Noticing an article taken from the Providence Journal on Rhode Island pigs in the Ploughman of Jan 4th, leads me to make Providence Journal on Rhode Island pigs in the Ploughman of Jan 4th, leads me to make the communication, not by way of comparison, much less of bragging. For be it known unto you, they were not raised in that land so famous for its loaves of Rye and Indian, but away up in Vermont, where we have seven or eight mouths winter, and, consequently, but little warm them on, grow.

But to the law and the teatimony, I have killed this fall ten piga eight months old the aggregate weight of which was twenty eight hundred and twenty four pounds, the four best weighing twelve hundred and seventy pounds, and these were not a selection of two or three from a litter, for I fatted all I had with a dairy. It is my opinion that I can make the same amount of pork from pigs and the sevent pounds.

ductive as any part of my meadow.

As a reward for my labors, I have taken from my salt meadow the past season, on an average, two tons to the acre.

Knowing, as I do, that many of the farmers in this vicinity depend very much on their salt meadows for the support of their cattle during the middle of the support of their cattle during the middle of the support of their cattle during the middle of the support of their cattle during the middle of the support of their cattle during the middle of the support of their cattle during the middle of the support of their cattle during the middle of the support of their cattle during the middle of the support of the support of their cattle during the middle of the support of th

THE WORCESTER PLOUGHS Mr. R. W. Williams of Tallahasees, in Florida in a letter to the editor of the New York Agriculturist

ever be kept in mind that the select cattle—the blood stock, is more likely to reproduce its kind than the common promiscuous herd is. The Darhams, for instance, are pretty sure to reproduce their kind, but it is a kind that we dislike for the dairy.

"Cuffy had a son born just like his daddy, O."

"Cuffy's son may be as good as his daddy, but if Cuffy's son may be as good as his daddy, but if the dairy we have thought it would be an easy matter to the size of the plough. The plough, No. 2 B. was drawn by two mules casily, and accomplished its work most effect-wally." dairy where the heat is kept uniform at about sixty | ever be kept in mind that the select cattle-the | er he carted on highland soil-whether he used a | satisfied. I tried them first when the ground

NO. 17.

MECHANIC ARTS. THE SIX-MILE RANGE. When Capt. War-

ner speaks of his six-mile range, for which he required but a two-pounder, he states a physical impossibility in the present state of chemical science; and Captain Warner is certainly not science; and Captain Warner is certainly notone in whom any reasonable hope can be indulged, that, by his knowledge, any advance
will be made. By the use of the fulminates,
nothing would be gained, for, with compounds
so loosely held together, there appears uncertainty; they are all liable to spontaneous decomposition. The fulminate of mercury was considered safe while mixed with spirit of wine,
yet while in this state is exploded; and Mr.
Hennell, of the Apothecaries' hall, was destroyed by it. Mr. Ely, the inventor of the wire
cartridges, who had repeatedly mixed fulminate cartridges, who had repeatedly mixed fulminate of mercury, perished from the explosion of a pound of this highly dangerous composition.—
A French vessel, fitted, during the French war, A French vessel, fitted, during the French war, with some new detonating compounds, was never heard of after it sailed from Toulon. The large gun, made for Mehemet Ali, requiring a charge of forty pounds, and throwing a ball of four hundred and eighty pounds, is considered too dangerous to use. Rockets of one hundred too dangerous to use. Rockets of one hundred pounds are not found to move one yard. There appears to be a limit to destructive powers, and we have reason to thank Heaven it is so. The service may be improved, rockets may eventually be made percussioned, and a greater precision given to cannon firing. It is possible, by the introduction of the patent principle of Mr. Harding's new gun, which has given so great an ding's new gun, which has given so great an increase to the power of sporting guns, we may improve that of the cannon, but these, if effected, would be but a slight step to realizing the theories of Warner or of Normandy. The evil they cause, and that is a serious though unavoidable one, is, that scientific characters are debarred from the ground these enthusiasts claim as their own. Every application for experiment is now refused at Woolwich, because ninety-eight out of a hundred applicants prove to be ignorant adventurers. [Polytechnic Magazine for September.] To project a ball, therefore, a distance of six miles, by means of any explosive force, the action of which on the proexplosive force, the action of which on the pro jectile is instantaneous, and ceases from the mo-ment that it leaves the mouth of the piece, is physically in possible!

But, while maintaining this position, we are But, while maintaining this position, we are not prepared to deny the possibility of obtaining that result by means of a projectile that shall contain within itself the principle of movement. This principle is peculiar to the rocket; and, although from this inherent cause, hitherto no certain result has been obtained from these projectiles beyond a limited range, still, as the principle is known the question to be solved in jectiles beyond a limited range, still, as the principle is known, the question to be solved is the possibility of its elaboration. Whether, for example, the combined skill of the mechanist and the pyrotechnist can so graduate this self-moving principle as to impart to the projectile a velocity that will not expose it to the law of atmospheric resistance, and at the same time, a sufficient intensity of action to accomplish its trajectory course. If Capt. Warner can really attain a range of six miles, it is by this principle alone. But even if this range had been obtained, we may question the power of directing a ed, we may question the power of directing a projectile through so long a trajectory with any degree of accuracy. [Polytechnic Magazine.

THE STEAMER GREAT BRITAIN. The first attempt to float this gigantic vessel through the locks at Brisotl was unsuccessful, but an addiional portion of the masonry having been re-moved, she was got through the next day, and hours and eight minutes, without accident of any kind. Her own steam was then got up for

The Great Britain is 322 feet in length and 50 feet 6 inches in extreme breadth, registering 3500 tons. She has four decks, the lowest of tong. She has three boilers, containing 200 tons of water, and heated by 24 fires; the four engines are 250 horse power each.

Fifteen hundred tons of iron have been used in the perspective.

in the construction of the ship and her engines Her propellor (of the Archimedian serew par pellor (of the Archimedian serew pat-fifteen feet and a balf in diameter, worked by a platevian chain in four tiers, passing round an iron drum of 18 feet diameter. Fifty four revolutions per minute can be made.

Fossit Remains. It is not perhaps generally known that the largest collection of gigantic animals remains ever discovered in the United States is now in the central glass case at the Patent Office, in the long room, in care of the

Commissioner of that office.

These remains are the property of T. U.
Bryan, of Missouri, who, in the summer of
1843, at great expense, and with incredible perseverance and labor, had them sought for and
disinterred from an alluvial deposite in Benton
county, in that State, in consequence of indicaeounty, in that State, in consequence of indica-tions of their presence, accidentally observed by a farmer in digging for a well. They must have remained, in all probability,

thus inhumed centuries upon centuries, if not thousands of years; for it is not a conjecture by any means too extravagant to say that they are altogether anto-diluvian in their characteristics.

They are now deposited in the Patent Office, awaiting the action of Congress, which Mr.
Bayan has invited in a petition to purchase them for the Government, as aboriginal memo-rials worthy of national preservation. They consist of bones and feeth of the great American elephant, the mastodon, megalonix, and fossil horse.

Some of the animals to which these bones

belonged, judging by analogy, must have been from twenty to thirty feet high, and large and History, New York, who have carefully examined them, not only the largest collection, but the most perfect specimens of the kind ever discovered in this country. [Nat. Int.

CLOTH SEWN BY MACHINERY. The London Journal gives an engraving and description of a machine invented by Leonard Bostwick, London, for the purpose of sowing cloth and other materials of a similar nature. In this invention the needle with its thread is stationary, the fabric or cloth is made to pass into the machine hetween the teeth of two wheels, one have a context wall and is thus forwed into chine between the teeth of two wheels, one large, another small, and is thus formed into doubles or crimps. During the revolutions of the large wheel the doubles or undulations in the cloth, are formed and forced upon, or taken up by the needle. When the work has passed through the machine, it is found that a running stitch has been produced. The length of this running stitch is of course regulated at pleasure by a change in the gearing wheels, as respects the fineness or coarseness of their teeth.

Third Agricultural Meeting.

grain for bread, for grain may be imported from a great distance in case of scarcity, but it is rainous to in great numbers for went of fedder. When a his leave. whole district is short it is almost impossible to ob-

tain a supply.

He also considered the growing of grass and rearrale. It may be desirable to raise a supply of both rate its value. our bread stuffs and hay, but at present we purchase

herdsgrass. But the seed costs too much. He had

as it may be sown late as July.

As to the kinds of land on which merchantable

low bogs, which can be drained, can be made to as to be able to adapt his manures to the soil. preduce good English hay. These bogs have been held the cheapest of any lands, yet they are found to be more productive than highlands, not having been exhausted, but having been the depository of alluvial matter washed and blown from sarrounding heights. These begs are first drained, then pared grinding them fine. and burned; or planted; or buried with a suitable

some bare and the present of palmed; or burster with a suitable material carted on; and garss eccid is sown in August or September. On some wet they fine gravelly instead to be grown where we formerly supposed it could not the Town In the two the part and the palmed the surface give two or three harvests. On light pully well easy how in the carte and company memorie is added.

In relation to mode and time of sterling he said them place within a short time. Farmers had unken place within a short time. Farmers had then place within a short time. Farmers had then place within a short time. Farmers had unken place within a short time. Farmers had unken place within a short time for the said of the said the place within a short time. Farmers had unken place within a short time for the said of the said the grave part time their grave lands some of the bear made and the life a fine did not and and Hanover streets.

If The Hon. Daniel Sturgeon, of Pensity the end cannot be compared to the sufficient to the sufficient the ed campletity and thus prepare for seeding down. But now it is known to hundred, that one of the bear modes of containing grave and the life and the grave participation and the said of the said the grave participation and the said of the

have crept in, you have only to turn them to mahave crept in, you have only to turn them to manner with the plough, and seed again. The buried swath continually diminished. Afterwards he made it a rule to mow off the rowen and he found he intold, and pronounced one of the best books of if it had been rotted before seeding.

August seeding he had found much safer than

said, he loved the grass fields, he loved to play on the grass. He could run or walk on the green turf and always delighted in it. His first attempts at farming were procuring manures for grass lands. Afterwards he procured a plough and with that prepared his land for grass. He observed what E. Phinney, Esq., of Lexington, had said on turning over greensward and planting on it, keeping the sod down till the land was laid down again.

As to what the first speaker had said about his fearning from "an old codger," he said it was true,

with sand, &c. He gathers all kinds of materials, and makes as much compost as he can find time to

For 40 years, and ever since he commenced farming, he has sold off of his form 5-7ths of the hay he ued to yield best for 5 or 6 years.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN. | has made, as nearly as he can judge, and he thinks | Mr. S. Code thought it would be proper to inhis farm grows better and better. He is sorry to quire how much lime was drawn away from sell off so much hay, but necessity has compelled cow pasture in the course of 60 or 80 years, by him to do it. As he has not kept much stock he means of the milk which the cown gave? He Third Agricultural Meeting.

On Tuesday evening the Farmers in the vicinity of Boston, members of the Legistature and others, held their third meeting in the Hall:—The Hon. Levi Lincoln presiding.

The Committee of Arrangements stated that the editor of the Pleughman was appointed to open the discussion of the question for the evening.—What is the best mode of managing gross lands?

Rev. Ma. Sancara, for the many farm and admiration and sold it was peaker, and seem his farm and admiration. He thought there were many farms that might be much improved by turning refuse watter to be short. Ed.]

Rev. Ma. Sancara, for the same is farm and admiration be supposed to proceed and the rules was uspended for the purpose, but he declined and said it was better to be short. Ed.]

Rev. Ma. Sancara, for the same is farm and admiration.

He rose, and said, he considered the cultivation of the grasses more important to New England than that that of any vegetable whatever, not even excepting learn how much improvement may be made with but little outlay—not that he would send too many for want of room.—Ed.] est distance in case of scarcity, but it is fumous to visitors at once to the gentleman's house without The meeting, at 9, was adjourned to Tuesday

his leave.

As to the new mode of seeding he could say but sion, Indian Corn. little of its origin. It may have been practiced is early times. Who knows? The art of printing is Figs. On Saturday, 18th inst., the large ing of stock more lucrative, less laborious, and less said to have been known a great many years before mill in South Woburn, owned by Mr. Harrison exhausting to the soil than the growing of grain for it was introduced to Europe; that does not deterio-

both; and if we are to choose between them we should prefer to be short of grain rather than of hay.

It is a question whether we enrich dyeing, and Mr. Lindley, for the manufacture we have been urged to raise here wheat to supply our own markets, and bounties have been granted by the state to encourage the culture, but such bounties should never be long continued. They are a general loss to the public, and of but little

equal to it. On dry rolls it holds its footing well; thought harrowing the ground as useful as scarify. an affection of the heart. it starts early and it affords more fall feed than ing. He asked if there is any better mode of renovating old pastures?

pens by the middle of June, too early for other had tried ploughing and liked it. He p'oughs in men, which will enable them to organize, and Linds that grow with it.

Egyptian Millet, too, had been highly recommended, though this is rather a summer grain, than a grass for fodder. It grows rank in a rich soil, it in the fall and through the next season. He reand answers a good purpose when other crops fail, sorts to the woods for materials to make manure.

as it may be sown late as July.

sorts to the woods for materials to make manure, but ing that town to Boston. uses sand, pest muck, and almost any material to II A butcher by the name of Bemis fell As to the kinds of land on which merchantable has much has may be grown, the public sentiment has much changed within a few years; it is found that any

MR. SANGER said he believed almost any thing that caused his death in a few hours. might be turned to manure except Junk bottles.— R A new Post office has been established

MR. BRIDGMAN, of Belchertown, was glad to The farmers of Framingham are reminded

parts since. And yet from what he had since seen strated, it might be that the Hon. gentleman himself had learned the plan from some old codger who was bold enough to make such a bolt from common practice many years ago.

But the origin of the process was not so material as the process itself. All would sgree that the editor of the Ploughinan had recommended the practice more strenuously than any farmer or writer. He still considered this one of the most important improvements in modern farming and the public are improvements in modern farming and the public are rapidly adopting it. By this coarse you can readily convert low and heavy lands, too low to be planted, into excellent mowing. And when the wild grasses have crept in, you have only to turn them to mass have crept in, you have only to turn them to mass have crept in, you have only to turn them to mass have crept in, you have only to turn them to mass have crept in, you have only to turn them to mass have crept in, you have only to turn them to mass have crept in, you have only to turn them to mass have crept in, you have only to turn them to mass have crept in, you have only to turn them to mass have crept in, you have only to turn them to mass have crept in, you have only to turn them to mass have crept in, you have only to turn them to mass have crept in you have only to turn them to mass have crept in you have only to turn them to mass have crept in, you have only to turn them to mass have crept in you have only to turn them to mass have crept in you have only to turn them to mass have the most important that the time the trapt and single, or Marriage and Celibacy contrasted; "the other, "Lovers and Husbands, a story of Marriage and Celibacy contrasted; "the other, "Lovers and Husbands, a story of Marriage and Unities. They are written the well known agreeable and utilitation. Mr. Allen sale process and the amound of the Moles as the treaty ladies, communicate to this House a statement written the written the written the written the written the write creased his harvest.

the cld English mode of sowing grass seed with he doubted; he knew of a man who said, fires Also, No. 4 of the same collection is now spring grain. This latter mode proved better in in meadows are like revolutions in government, ready. England than here. It succeeded too on moist hills, they are apt to go too far. [This was a remark] Redding & Co. 8 State St. have received es in Worcester county. But on our dry plains of Fisher Ames, who was ultra against burn- by the steamship Cambria, a large assortment when we sow grass with grain in the spring we less ing. When there is water in the ditches, there of Foreign papers and periodicals which meet the grass by letting in the hot sun in August, sud- is no danger. You need not fear exhausting a with ready sale, if we may judge from the dealy, on resping the grain; it is summer killed, peat soil that is 10 feet deep, though you burn crowd at their store.

Oats, particularly, so shade the ground that a re-Oats, particularly, so shade the ground that a rereveal of the whole growth, in a dry time, is very
often fatal to the grass.

The Hor. M. Aller, of Pembroke, rose and

the surface—Ed.] Mr. A. said no new seen
the surface—Ed.] Mr. A. said no new seen
the improvements made on Mr. Fay's farm.—
Rocks enough had been dug and removed to
News of the 7th inst., received by an arrival at New Orleans, says—
From the latest official news received at
From the latest official news received at
The Mexican Revolution. The Galveston News of the 7th inst., received by an arrival at New Orleans, says—
From the latest official news received at

J. W. Proctor, Esq., of Danvers, said many farmers of Ipswich harrow after haying, and sow grass seed. Some sown clover in July among corn. Daniel Putnam had practised it with success. Gen. Sutton of Danvers, also Hon. D. P. King, had practised what is called by some Phinney's method of seeding down (the New Husbandry.) Gen. S. had sold from his

Santa Anna, who made his escape, was comfarm 600 or 700 dollars' worth annually, besides paying all expenses.

San Annually besides pelled to disguise himself and take conveyance in a common coach of the country.

In northern Mexico the revolution has been

He sowed hair, she had sowed would not hold out; he had sowed twice as much as was put on the other part. But the harvest was much heavier where the seed was thick, and this strip continued to yield heat for 5 or 6 years.

Sunday was the coldest day of the season, thus far, as well in New York as 7 A. M. was with the neighborhood of Boston at the same hour it was only three degrees above zero.

has labored to secure their manure and to increase said there was much lime in milk, and by finding out how much, we might know how much lime

THE PRESIDENT, Hon. Mr. Lincoln, said there

service to individuals.

In regard to the kinds of grasses most suitable for us, he gave a decided preference to Herdsgrass, the Clovers, and the different kinds of Redtop grass.

Colores, and the different kinds of Redtop grass. for us, he gave a decided preference to Herdsgrass, the Clovers, and the different kinds of Redtop grass. Other grasses had been recommended, and he had given some of them trials; but rene were equal to these well known kinds. The Tall Meadow Out.

He had also tried harrowing early in the fall and any with his soo, he was attacked with faintness, Grass had been highly recommended by eminent applying a cheap dressing, sowing no seed. He ny with his son, he was attacked with faintness, had improved the pasture greatly in this way. He and died in a short time. His complaint was

herdsgrass. But the seed costs too mach. He had used six bushels on one acre, and what he had at first purchased cost him three dollars per bushel. Another objection is, the hay is not well known in the market and cant be readily sold. Again, it ribbe market and cant be readily sold.

How. Ma. Foot, of Berkshire, spoke of a man who converted the necks of bottles to manure, first grinding them fine.

wooden and stringed instruments.

As to burning the surface to subdue the land, the kind. It finds a very rapid sale.

paying all expenses.

Mr. J. Breck said he had walked over Gen.

Sutton's farm, and was surprised to see the quantity of manure he had made from 8 head of a large force against General Woll, who suil held out in favor of centralism.

Mr. Page, of New Bedford, said he found there was a great diversity of practice in regard to the origin of the practice, but he was well satisfied it is a very good practice.

Mr. A. said herdsgrass is his favorite; he finds it is easily managed and is not so liable as other kinds to heat in the mow. It is a popular kind of hay and is readily sold in the market. He dresses his grass lands once in two years, soon after haying, with materials if a nature opposite to the soil which they are applied to; that is, sand with clay, and clay with sand, &c. He gathers all kinds of materials, with sand, &c. He gathers all kinds of materials,

CONGRESSIONAL.

SATURDAY, Jan. 18.

The Senate was not in Session.

In the House. The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. White of Kentucky in the Chair. Various private bills were taken up and acted upon.

Bill No. 96, for payment of the passage of Gen. Lafayette from France to the United States, in the year 1824. Rejected—79 to 55.

The Committee, at 2 o'clock, rose and reported progress.

The Teacher Chairman and London papers to the 4th instant.

We have received our English papers. The mamber of Dec, 30 says the prices of grain continue steady.

The cotton business has been very profitable to the manufacturers and they are erecting new mills.

The Committee, at 2 o'clock, rose and reported progress.

Mr. Taylor, Chairman of Committee, on Accounts, reported that they had a meeting of the Committee this murning, at ten o'clock, and remained in session till after 12 o'clock, that at about half past 11 o'clock Mr. Kershaw, the Accountant Clerk, appeared before them. He was asked to state where the money was deposited. He replied that Mr. McNulty must answer that. This made the Committee feel indignant, after Mr. McNulty had said that Mr. Kershaw could tell all about it. Within the last half hour he had received a letter from Mr. McNulty, stating that he had \$29,000 in the bank of America, New York. The Act of 1835 directed that the public money be deposited in the banks of this district. If there was no bank in the district, the question is, whether the conduct of Mr. McNulty, in giving the public money to private persons in Ohio and elsewhere, is not worthy of censure.

A voice—'Oh. no. A vote of thanks for re-

no bank in the district, the question is, whether the conduct of Mr. McNulty, in giving the public money to private persons in Ohio and elsewhere, is not worthy of censure.

A voice—'Oh, ne. A vote of thanks for removing the deposits from the aristocratic banks.'

Mr. McNulty's letter, simply stating that there were \$29,000 deposited in the Bank of America, New York without certificate, was then read.

Mr. Cave Johnson inquired whether the Report of the Clerk which he is required to furnish at the beginning of each year on contingent expenses had been printed.

The Speaker replied that it was ordered printed on the 7th of January—but the Clerk had ordered it not to be printed, owing to some defect in a table which would not be corrected till Mr. Kershaw had returned from a temporary absence.

Mr. Weller explained his position. Last night he supposed everything was right—but things looked differently this morning. He

would lose nothing.

He had tried to get an interview with Mr.

McNulty, but was unsuccessful.

The Resolutions of the Committee were then put. The first, dismissing C. J. McNulty from the office of Clerk of this House being put, the Yeas and Nays were ordered Yeas 96; Nays

to the order of C. J. McNulty, was put and carried nem. con.

The third Resolution, directing the President to institute prosecutions against all those who had been concerned in this embezzlement, gave rise to a short discussion.

The question recurring on the resolution, as reported by the Committee, the yeas and nays were ordered: Yeas 117; nays 4.

Mr. Hopkins offered a resolution to appoint B. B. French, Esq. Clerk of the House. Passed with great unanimity.

the whole, and resulted the consideration of Texas.

Mr. Hammett addressed the Committee in support of the positions assumed by him. 1. That Texas was originally ours, acquired by treaty, and at this time belonged to the territory of the United States. 2. That we never had be power, by the constitution, to transfer one paper that the house of Mr. Robert Barker, of

treaty, and at this time beloaged to the territory of the United States. 2. That we never had the power, by the constitution, to transfer one foot of soil to any foreign prince or potentate, or government, and cut it off forever from the American Union—the sovereignty in our country being with the people.

Mr. Hudson next obtained the floor; and after saying that, as the brief which he made out a fortnight ago had been most wofully dissected, and the points he had designated for himself discussed by others, he would be compelled to walk in the fuotsteps of his "illustrions predecessors," proceeded to argue that the Democrats on the floor had endeavored to avoid the real issue by discussing subjects not relevant to \$1000 at the Hampshire Mutual. real issue by discussing subjects not relevant to \$ 1000 at the Hampshire Mutual.

Mr. Hudson was followed by Mr. March of MURDERESS PARDONED. Governor Porter

Texas. The subject of annexation was for Texas. The subject of annexation was formally introduced in the Louisiana Honse of Assembly on the 10th ult., in behalf of a select committee to which the question had been referred, reported that it was inexpedient for the Legislature to act upon the matter. The minority of the same committee, reported resolutions strongly in favor of immediate annexations.

In this city, 18th inst, Mr George E. Mansfield to Miss Sarah E. Loyd.

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In Sorth Weymouth, 18th inst, Col John W. Thomsort, College C. Mansfield to Miss Sarah, Canada C. Loyd.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The New Steamship Cambria arrived in port

night he supposed everything was right—but things looked differently this morning. He still hoped that Government and the surcties

The second Resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to institute proceedings for ascertaining and secoring the money subject to the order of C. J. McNulty, was put and carried nem. con.

an be found, even by Frenchmen, and with it every one else must necessarily feel satisfied.—
The Clerk was then sworn in by the Speaker.

Monday, Jan. 20.

In Senate. Mr. Evans presented the credentials of Hon. John Fairfield, as Senator from Maine for six years from the fourth of March. 1845.

Moss Anysystem.

hour of meeting at eleven o'clock, A. M., instead of twelve. Agreed to.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the Whole, and the Who

Mr. Hudson was lonowed by Vermont, upon the same side, when Mr. Rhett has pardoned Sarah Ann Davis, who was conobtained the floor, and the House adjourned.

Significant Tables 12 and Sarah Ann Davis, who was conobtained the floor, and the House adjourned. Tuesday, Jan. 21.

In Senate, most of the day was spent in the consideration of the subject of the Smithsonian Institute.

Tuesday, Jan. 21.

In Senate, most of the day was spent in the consideration of the subject of the Smithsonian Institute.

In the House, Mr. Boyd, of Kentucky, who BAD ACCIDENT. Mr. John V. Low, the mes In the House, Mr. Boyd, of Kentucky, who submitted a resolution that all debate in Committee of the Whole, on the Texas question, shall cease at 2 o'clock on Saturday next.

Mr. Carroll, of New York, made a motion to lay this resolution on the table, and the year and nays were ordered on his motion.

and nays were ordered on his motion.

The vote stood yeas 53, nays 104—so the resolution was laid on the table.

The previous question was then moved and seconded, and the resolution was passed. So the Texas debate will close at 2 o'clock on Saturday page.

Mr. Rhett of S. C. then finished his apeach

MARRIAGES.

Is Rowley, 15th inst, Wm Kellam, Esq. of Boston, to Miss Locy Ann Perley.
In Holliston, by Rev Mr Stone, Mr George W. Smith to Miss Ann Rock wood.
In Walpole, 5th inst, Mr Junes M. Bacon, of New York, to Miss Julia M. Whitman, of W. In New York, 19th inst, Capt Benjamin Webster to Miss Ecuice Pratt, both of North Yarmouth, Ma.

DEATHS.

In this city, 18th inst, Mr Geo. E. Mansfield, of Halitax, NS, 21.

15th inst, suddenly, Daniel Whoelwright, Esq. 48.
19th inst, Mr George C. Winslow, 25.
In Charlestown, Jan S, of consumption, Mr Archalau Card, 51, formerly of Dover, NH. [New Hanspshire papers please copy.
In Quincy, 12th inst, Mr Joseph Pope, 73.
In Cambridge, 13th inst, Mrs Mary Durasit, 90, formerly of Exeter, NH,
In Boxford, 18th inst, Mrs Hagnah, widow of the late Nathan Peabody, of Salem, 71.
In Hawerhill, Dea Thomas Johnson.
In Brookline, 20th inst, Mrs Elizabeth J., wife of Mr Samuel S. Holton, of Boston, 25.
In Dedham, 21st inst, Mr Joseph Dolan, 23.
In Norton, 18th inst, Mrs Rachael Eddy, 104 yrs 9 days—said to have been the oldest person in the county.

n Nantucket, 8.h inst, Mrs Judith, wife of Samue J. Tuck, Eq., 92 yr. 6 mos.

In Lyndeborough, Dec 5, Mr Jonathan Butler, a revolutionary sodier, 92 yrs 1 month. Mr B. was born in Ipswich, now Essex, Mass.

Whole number of deaths in Boston, for the week ading January 18, 39. Males 13; Females 26; Still-yn 0. born 6.

Of consumption 9, canker-rash 1, scarlet fever 3, lung fever 5, croup 6, stoppage in bowels 2, infantile 2, inflammation 1. firs 1, rheumatic fever 1, complication 1, tumor 1, hooping cough 1, old age 1, teething 2, inflammation on the lungs 1, debility 1.

Under 5 years, 21: between 5 and 20 years, 3: between 20 and 60 years, 12: over 60 years, 3.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Days.	Therm.	Wind.	Weather.				
12	25	NEW WEW W	Cloudy.				
13	19	BE ENE N	Cloudy and snow				
14	24	SW W	Fair and cloudy.				
15	17	W WNW	Snowy and cloudy Mist, rain, snow				
16	29	×					
17	22	,	Rain, snow, harl				
18	19	WKW W	Cloudy and fair.				
Low below Ave Dep	0. erage for oth of the	the week, 22 de	1 P. M., 31 degrees 11 P. M., 10 degrees grees. snow and huil melte				

7 shs Western Railroad, 934 a \$94 per sh. 11 do Boston and Providence Railroad, 107. ond, 1054. Warester RR, s o 10 ds, 654. do Eastera Rairond, 1952.
 do Norwich and Worcester RR, s o 10 ds, 652.
 do Old Colony Railrond, 100.
 do Boston and Worcester RR, s o 10 ds, 1182.
 do Washington Bank, \$902 pr sh.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sun	Sus	Moon	Days
Rises	Sets	Rises	
Sunday, Jan. 26 7 29 Monday	4 6	8 38	9 46
	4 7	9 42	9 48
	5 9	10 50	9 51
	5 10	11 57	9 53
	5 11	mora	9 55
	5 13	1 8	9 55
	5 14	2 15	10 0
Review of t	5 14	2 15	110

[Wholesale Prices.] Boston, Jan. 24. COFFEE.—Duty—When imported from place of rowth, in American vessels, free; by foreign vessels, of from Europe, 20 per ct. But little variation has been exhibited in prices, compared with the previous report, and sales are of little interest.

[Corrected Weekly for the Ploughman.]

title interest.

COPPER—Duty—Sheathing, 14 inches wide, 48
do. long, weighing 14 to 34 os. per square foot, free;
all other sizes, 30 per ct. ad val. Pig and Ore, free.
Rods, Bolts and Spikes, 4c per lb. Pig, per lo, 17 a 174; English Sheathing, assort'd, 214 a 00; American do, 214 a 00; do Bolts, 23 a 00; do Braziera, 25 a 26; Old Copper, 17 a 174; Yellow

COTTON .- Duty-Three cents per lb. Market firm, and a large portion of the stock held second hands for better prices. HIDES .- Duty-Five per ct ad valorem. Sales 1000 Buenos Ayres 12‡c, light, 6 mos; 400 d 12‡c, wt 23 lbs, 4 per ct off cash; 100 Pernambuco 9.

HOPS .- Duty-Twenty per cent. Nothing doing beyo MOLASSES .- Duty-Four and a half mills per lt

There is rather more doing in the market, and prices are a little better, compared with the rates last reported. Trinidad and Cienfuegos sweet, 214 a 22c, 6 ms; Surinam, for export, 24c; Cuba tart, 20c; New Orleans 23c, cash. STEEL .- Duty-On Cast, Shear and German \$14; all other kinds in bars, \$24 per cwt. English blistered, best, per lb, 12 a 14; common, 6 a 7; American do, 6 a 8; Drawn, 9 a 10; best Cast, for edge tools, 16 a 20.

SUGAR .- Duty-Brown 21c per lb; White 4c per lb; Refined 6c per lb. Sales of Cuba brown, to the trade, 7 a 7‡c; choice 7‡c; New Orleans 4‡ a 5c; Cuba Muscovado, 6‡c. TALLOW .- Duty-1c per lb; Soap stock, 10 American, per lb, 7 a 74c; Rough, 5 a 54c; South American, 6 a 64c.

TEA.—Duty—In American vessels, from the place of its growth, free. Hyson, lb, 40 a 75; Young Hyson, Canton, 15 a 25; do do, country, 40 a 70; Imperial, 50 a 60; Gunpowder, 50 a 60; Souchong, 23 a 20; do Ningyong, 23 a 45; Pouchong, 30 a 40; Skin and Tonkay, 22 a 35c. WOOL—Duty—The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7c per lb, 5 per ct ad val; all whereof the value exceeds 7c per lb, 80 per et ad valorem, and 3c per lb.

A good demand has been experienced for fleece of coarse quality, and sales at 33 a 35c per lb; fine grades are in limited demand. ZINC-Duty-10 per ct. Pigs and Slabs, 6 mos, 5e; Sheets, do, per lb, 8c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN. Bostos, Jan 24. Flour—Market unchanged, and demand confined to the home trade. Genesce, 85, good common brands, and 1000 bbls fancy do, 85, a 85, 300 bbls Ohio 4 68; 100 do Georgetown, 4 75 er bbl, cash.

Corn.—The receipts are small, and sales consequenty limited, prices sustained; -yellow flat 49 a 50, and
white 47 a 48c per bushel.

Oats, 82 a38c per bushel. NEW YORK, Jan. 20. Flour-We quote Wer

CATTLE AND MEAT. BRIGHTON, Jan. 20. Atmarket, 500 Beaf Cattle, 775 Sheep, and 280 Swine. Prices—Beef Cattle—We quote to correspond with last week, viz: Extra at 85 a 5 25; first quality, 4 75 a 85; second quality, 4 25 a 450; third quality, 84 a 4 25. Sheep—Common Sheep from 1 75 to 2 25. Wethers at 225 a 3 50.

Swine—One small lot to peddle at 3 a 4c. At retail, from 4 to 5c.

NEWYORR, Jan 20. At market, 1000 head of Bee Cattle, 200 from the south, 145 Cows and Calves, and 600 Sheep and Lambs.

Beef Cattle—Prices—We quote ordinary sorts a 50 a 26. 300 head remained ansold at the close. Cows and Calves—135 taken at \$14 to \$28 each Sheep and Lambs—We quote from 1 50 to 5 50 fo Sheep.

Retail Prices inside Quincy Market.

PROVISIONS. Butter, lump, per lb. 14 a 20
Butter, tub. 14 a 20
Cheese, new milk, per lb. 7 a 8
Cheese, four monl, per lb. 3 a 5
Cheese, four monl, per lb. 18 a 20

					_
Beef, salted		4			7
Beef, smoked		6			61
Pork, whole bogs		54			51
Pork, fresh		6			7
Pork, salted		6			:
Hams, Boston, per lb		8			16
Hams, Western, per lb		8		**	9
Lard, best, per ib		7		**	8
Lard, Western, per keg new		64		-	
Veal, per lb				**	6
Calves, whole		5	-		10
Mutton, per lb		4	-		7
Lamb, per lb		2	21		12
Sheep, whole, per lb	**	3		**	
Chickens, lb		10			
Turkeys, lb	**	8			14
Geese, lb		5	2		124
Mongrel Gcese, each		50			8
Ducks, per pair,		50			00
VEGETABI				23	00
Split Peas, prime English, bu.			a	3	00
Potatoes, bushel		35	a		40
Potatoes, Eastports, bush			a		00
Marrow Squashes, ib			a		1
Cabbages, each		4			8
Onions, bunch		9			9
Beets, per bush					50
Beans, white, dried, pr bushel	. 1	50			60
Parsley, box					
Turnips, bush			3		6
FRUIT. 8			a	* *	27
Cranberries, bush	2	75		8	00
Pears, bushel,		75			25
Apples, bushel		50			75
Chestnuts, bush	. 3	75	8		00
		-			
Chestnuts, bush	. 1	25	- 8	1	50

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SENATE. Or that the Commit surance inquire i law creating a li Mutual Fire Inst On motion of Committee on the ency of repealin of Charlestown.

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The SENATE the resolves con-relation to evi-were severally p The several bi

History Society; Rail Road; con

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c. [Wholesale Prices in Quincy Market.] BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS. Butter, shipping, ton...... Cheese, best, per ton..... Eggs, 100 doz FRUIT AND VEGETABLES. 6 00 1 87½ 2 00 1 87½ 6 50 10 00

LUMBER. Wholesale Price.

> SEEDS. Retail Prices.

Clover, Southern ... 9 a 10
Clover, Foreign ... a ... 33
Lucerne, or French Clover ... a ... 33
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bu. 2 25 a 2 50
Red Top., bashel, Northern ... 1 25 a 1 37
Red Top., Southern, bushel ... 68 a ... 87
Orchard Grass ... 2 2 50
Winter Rye, bushel ... a 1 25
Winter Rye, bushel ... a 1 25
Millet, bush ... 2 20

WOOD.

Retail Prices. [FROM THE WHARVES.]
White Oak, selected, via Canal 7 00 a 7 50

Eastern, dry, per cord..... a 7 00

[FROM COUNTRY TEAMS.]

Walnut, per cord. 7 00 a 8 00
White Oak, 2 7 50
Pine, 5 00 a 5 50
Charcoal, per basket 2 a 33

LEATHER.

Wholesale Prices.

Philad, best tannage, per lb. 22 a . 22

" country, per lb. 20 a . 21

Baltimore, city tannage. 20 a . 28

dry hide . 17 a . 19

" " middling . 14 a . 15

" overweight . 18 a . 14

Boston, " shughter. . 16 a . 17

" dry hide . . 14 a . 15

HIDES.

wool.

Wholesale Prices.

LIME.

Wholesale Prices,

Thomaston, per cask 80 a 82
Camden 65 a 70
L'Etang, St. George Co's 12

Retail Prices

HOPS.

Wholesale Prices.

GRINDSTONES. Wholesale Prices.

Per ton of 2000 lbs., rough... 16 00 a 18 00

Calcutta, cow..."...". light ...

Wholesale Prices.

A o less a le Price.

Bangor, lat quality. 27 00 a 28 00 do 2d 20 00 a 21 00 do 3d. 14 00 a 14 59 do 4th. 7 75 00 a 25 00 do 2d. 18 00 a 27 00 do 2d. 18 00 a 27 00 do 2d. 18 00 a 20 00 do 3d. 10 00 a 14 00 a 14 00 do 4th. 66 50 a 8 00 Machias, lat quality. 75 00 a 27 00 do 2d. 18 00 a 26 00 do 3d. 10 00 a 12 00 do 3d. 10 00 a 12 00 do 4th. 65 00 a 7 00 do 3d. 10 00 a 12 00 do 4th. 65 00 a 7 00 do 4th. 65 00 a 7 00 do 4th. 45 00 a 60 do 4th. 45 00 a 60 do 3d. 10 00 a 12 00 do 4th. 45 00 a 60 do 4th. 45 0 a 60 do 10ferior. 275 a 300 do cedar. 20 00 a 27 00 do 45 inch. 14 00 a 17 00 do 45 inch. 14 00 a 17 00 do 2d quality. 10 00 a 18 00 Laths, 1½ inch. 10 0 a 17 00 do 11 12 a 125 do 1 and 1½ inch. 10 0 a 11 2 Spruce Lumber, at measure. 8 00 a 8 50 Hewn ranging Timber, hund. 4 00 a 6 00 Schoodic Boards, Isqual, M. 26 00 a 28 00 do do 3d. 11 00 a 14 00 do do 4d. 66 50 a 8 00 Ton Timber, pine. 5 50 a 7 00 do do do 3d. 11 00 a 14 00 do do do 4d. 66 50 a 8 00 Ton Timber, pine. 5 50 a 7 00 do do do ordinary. 175 a 2 00 Scab Timber. 225 a 2 50 White do. 300 a 3 25 Hemlock. 5 00 a 600 do Marie do. 300 a 3 25 Hemlock. 5 00 a 600 do Marie do. 300 a 3 25 Hemlock. 5 00 a 600 do Marie do. 300 a 3 25 Hemlock. 5 00 a 600 do Marie do. 5 0 Mr Child, from Canals, reported and Franklin Ra second reading a House. The presented and re and others, that license law be a may be made as required to cor Hewett and other Mewett and other ation of Texas to On motion of ordered, that the sider the propriet ing Rail Road Co the engineers, fir may be employ while in the disc said Rail Roads. On motion of proceeded to the the consideration of the District do do 4th 500 do 4th 550 do do ordinary 175 Scab Timber. 225 White do 300 Hemlock 500

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LEGISLATIVE.

From the Committee on Mercantile Affairs and Inguise into the expediency of passing a law creating a lien on personal property insured by Mutai Fire Insurance companies.

On motion of Mr Civermore, ordered, that the Committee on the Judiciary consider, the expediency of passing a low creating a lien on personal property insured by Mutai Fire Insurance companies.

On motion of Mr Copeland, ordered, that the Committee on the Judiciary consider, the expediency of repealing the charter of the Phoenix Bank of Charlestown.

On motion of Mr Wilson, Messrs Wilson and Borden to be joined, were appointed a Committee on be inquire into the expediency of so amending the longuise into the expediency of causing the Committee on the Judiciary consider, the state Prison at Charlestown, to which the Grand Jury of Saffolk referred in their presentment in December last.

Mr. Wade of Boston, offered the following order, which was likewise adopted:—That the Committee ons Education be instructed to inquire into, and report upon, the expediency of causing the Constitutions of the United States and Massachusetts, to be made a regular study in the schools of this Commonwealth.

Thursday, Jan. 23.

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Hewest and others of Marshneid, against the annexation of Texas to the Union.

On motion of Mr Durgin of Wilmington, it was ordered, that the Committee on the Judiciary, consider the propriety of providing by law, for making Rail Road Companies liable for damages that the engineers, firemen, conductors and others, that may be employed on Rail Roads may sustain, while in the discharge of their several duties on and Rail Roads.

Wright and Nathanel F. Lallinage.

Mr. McNulty, the defaulting Clerk of the House, was arrested for embezzlement, &c.—He was bailed in the sum of \$20,000 by Messrs Tappan, Allen, and others, members of Congress from Ohio.

An Eagle. A splendid specimen of the bald and Rail Roads.

asid Rail Roads.

On motion of Mr Codman of Boston, the House proceeded to the orders of the day, and resamed the consideration of the bill establishing the Salary of the District Attorney of the Southern District.

After considerable discussion, the question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative, was 169, nave 69.

HOUSE. The following petitions were presented and referred, viz: -Of the Selectmen of Stow, of

Bosboro', of Acton, and of Littleton severally in aid of the petition of John Davis and others.

On motion of Mr Chapin of Uxbridge, it was ordered, that the same committee consider the expediency of extending jurisdiction to Justices of the Peace in all cases where attachable property may be found in the County.

The following bills were passed to be engrossed, viz. Concerning the election of State Directors of the Western Rail Road; establishing the salary of the District Attosney for the Southern District; to incorporate the Jones Manufacturing Co.

Resolves authorizing the Governor to procure decuments from Europe to complete the records or illustrate the Colonial history of this State were read a second time and ordered to a third reading.

TUESDAY, Jan. 21.

IN THE HOUSE. A large number of petitious &c., were presented and appropriately referred, and among them were several on the subject of a revision of the license laws and the annexation of Texas.

The following order was presented and adopted:

By Mr. Norton of Chelsea:—That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire whether any and if any, what law or laws, or provisions of law are now in force for the regulation or for the prohibition of the sale of spirituous liquors in the Commonwealth, and to embody in one bill such provisions of existing laws as may be now in force in relation to those articles, and report the same to this House. And also to inquire whether such laws do or do not trench on the constitutional right of property, and whether in their operation such laws do ont conflict with the rights granted by the revenues laws of the United States; and also whether they laws of the United States; and also whether they laws of the United States; and also whether they laws of the United States; and also whether they

The report of the Committee on education, that The report of the Committee on the subject of compeling parents to send their children to school, was seeing parents to send their children to school, was the committee on Probate and Chancery consider the expediency of providing by law for the issuing appears to be presented.

and thereafter two Directors shall be chosen annually, to hold their office two years.

The Speaker announced the following as the Special Committee on the petition of John Orcatt and others, for the modification of the Licener Law; Mesers Congdon of New Bedford, Wheeles of Boston, Draper of Spencer, Potter of Salem, and Jackson of Saugus.

Persons living in the vicinity of wood lands describe the scene as being terrible on Friday climbs, heavy loaded with ice, and a continual echo of the report made by their fall. The noise produced in this way on Mount Tom could be heard in this village a distance of nearly three miles. [Northampton Democrat.

SATURDAY, Jan. 18.

The SENATE took up the orders of the day and the resolves concerning the Phonis Bank; and in relation to evidence of revolutionary services—were severally passed to be engrossed.
The several bills to incorporate the Lynn Natural History Society; the Greentield and Northampton Rail Road; concerning Insurance Companies—were passed to be engrossed.
Mr Child, from the Committee on Railways and Canals, reported a bill to incorporate the Hampshire and Franklin Rail Road Company. Ordered to a second reading and to be printed.
House, The following potitions, &c., were presented and referred, viz: of Joseph H. Allen and others, that the penalties for violations of the lisense law be augmented, and that an alteration may be made as to the character of the evidence required to convict under said law; of Joseph Hewett and others of Marshfield, against the annexation of Texas to the Union.
On motion of Mr Durgin of Wilmington, it was

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIS article, which is used so universally in England, and has become so celebrated for producing great crops on all descriptions of soil, and on poor land in particular, where its effects are astonishing, can now be procured in large or small quantities, of HOVEY & CO.,

No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston.

BOOK BINDER,

[From the American Traveller.]

It is a work that is greatly needed; and the selec-tions being made with excellent taste and judgment, it must command an extensive sale.

must command an extensive sale.

[From the editor of the Newburyport Watchtower,]

If the recitation of these or similar pieces, should
form part of the amusement of our firesides, that hartful excitement abroad may be superseded by innocent,
and, at the same time, intellectual recreation at home;
for, if there is any one point to which the domestic phianthropist should, withouthesitation, direct his efforts,
it is to the invention of new, useful, and interesting
amusements for the young at their social meetings.

[From "Argururs." a Journal of Books and Consign.

published southly in New York city.]

It differs from other works of the kind in the peculiar talent displayed in its composition. The contents are mostly original; a collection of good humored dialogues, with sufficient mirth and great case and facility, somewhat after the manner of Cumberland, the dramatist. There is a sprinkling of well selected extracts, jours sufficient to give a relish of classicality without deatroying the beauties of classic authors by confounding them with the dull routine of school.

Third dittion. Published and for rule by CHARLES

Books on Horticulture, &c.

UST received, a collection of rare and valuable standard works on Horticulture and kindres

The above collection of Instrumental Music is

LIVERMORES COMMERITARY.

N EW EDITION of Livermore's Commentary on the Gospels, in two vols, 12mo.

'It is, as far as we know, the most generally useful commentary on the Gospels, accessible to the English Reader. We hope its circulation in so convenient a form and at so moderate price, will sustrious to diffuse a knowledge of the Scriptures and to encourage a taste for their rational study. The idea of putting such a book within an easy reach of Sunday School Teachers, is a noble one. English paper.

This work has been adopted by the Northern Sunday School Association of Loadon.

Published and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington, opposite School st. j25

Flower Vase.
Every Lady her ownGasdaner.
Flora's Interpreter.
Catalogue of the London Horticultural Society.
Poultry Yard.
Dana's Muck Manual.

New American Orchardist Lindley's Horticulture. Vegetable Kingdom. Colman's Reports.

Colman's Reports.

With other valuable works comprising every standard and valuable work on Agriculture, Horticulture, and Botany.

Libraries furnished on liberal terms. For sale,

Sleighs and Carriages. HOLLIS HASTINGS,

HAS for sale a prime lot of custom made Sleighs and light Pungs, which will be first rate when THE PECULIAR DOCTRINE OF CHRISTI-ANITY OF RECONCILIATION BY JESUS CHRIST, by James Freeman Clark. "God in Christ reconciling the world unto himself." Published, price

the snow comes.

Also for rate, Carriages, Harnesses, Collars, Trunks, Wagons, Pew Cushions, Riding Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Carriage Lamps, brass bands, coach wrenches, harness buckles, trimmin's, carriage lace, and a large quantity of wool flocks for stuffing, &c. &c. for sale.

Also, Drab Cloths for Carriage Lining, Morocco Skins and Painted Carpet.

Also, Paunts, copal varnish, spirits turpestine, sponge blacking, Linseed and Nentsfoot Oil.

Framingham, Jan 4, 1845.

New Pamphiels.

Obstacles to the truth, a sermon by John T. Sargent; price 10 cents.

Report of the Executive Committee of the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches; price 6 cents.

The Peculiar Doctrines of Christianity, or Reconciliation by Jeass Christ, by J. F. Clark; price 3 cents.

The Character and Claims of sea-faring men, a serimon by Orville Dewey; price 12½ cents. For sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO.,

134 Washington, opposite School street.

Musician's Companion, 3u 1 art,
Containing 40 setts of Cotillions, arranged with figures, and a large number of popular Marches, Quick Steps, Waltzes, Hornpipes, Contra Dances, Songs, &c. &c., several of which are in three parts, viz. first, second, and Bass, for the Violin, Finte, Clarionet, Bass Viol, &c., containing in all about 500 pieces of Music, more than 150 are original or have never before been published in this country.

Published and sold by E. HOWE, 7 Cortaining a State of State of

NOTICE. Having taken the store occupied by Hiram Barker, formerly by Rice & Hunt, the subscriber would solicit the patronage of friends, customers and the public generally, feeling condent that he can sell goods at such prices as will give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage, and will endeavor to keep such goods as the public require. Rendy to sell to any and all parties, without distinction, at market prices.

Brighton Corner, Jan. 18, 1845. TIOWER GARDEN COMPARION.

THE AMERICAN FLOWER GARDEN DIRECTORY, containing practical directions for the culture of plants in the flower garden, hot-house, green-house, rooms, or parlor windows, for every month in the year. Instructions for erecting a hot house, green-house, and laving out a flower garden. The whole adapted to either large or small gardens, with instructions for preparing the soil, propagating, planting, pruning, training, and setting the grape vine, with descriptions of the best sorts for cultivating in the open air. New edition, with numerous additions, by Robert Buirt, Nurseryman and Florist.

For sale by CHARLES TAPPAN, 114 Washington street. for tying Cattle, for sale by

Clothing! Clothing!!

AT REDUCED PRICES,
by RUGGLES, NOUSRE
& MASON. 6w d21

Guano.

Betanic Garden and Nurseries,

CRANSTON, R. I. 100,000 FRUIT TREES of all the de

100,000 FRUIT TREES of all the desirable varieties of Apples, Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine, Quince, Mulberries, &c. &c., can be furaished at this establishment, suitable for transplanting this present spring—some are of large size.

Grape Vises, Curnants, Gooseberries, Raspberries and Strawberries, of the finest varieties.

Ornamental and Forest Trees, Evergreen Trees, Harrison's Double Yellow Rose, with a great variety of other choice Roses, Altheas, Syringo, Shrubs, Honeysackles, Vises, Creepers, &c. &c. Green and Hot House Plants.

This establishment contains the most extensive va-riety of plants to be found at any one place in New England; the selections have been made from the most noted sources in this country and Europe; and the Proprietor flatters himself that personn cannot ob-tain at any place in the Union, plants more genuine.— Persons wishing quantities will be furnished at lower prices than can be purchased at any similar establish-ment in the country.

prices than can be purchased at any similar establishment in the country.

Those in the city or vicinity, wishing to view the Plants, can by leaving Boston in the morning train of cars to Providence return in the afternoon, as the Nursery is but a mile from the city of Providence.

(3) Catalogues of the Plants will be distributed grafis, at the office of this paper.

(3) Trees and Plants packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the country.

ANSON HOWARD POTTER.

Cranston Botanic Garden.

Farm for Sale. A Farm situated in the easterly part of Stoneham, one mile from the Upper Meeting House in the North Village in Maidea, seven miles from Boston, and within sixty rods of the contemplated extension of the Boston and Maine Railroad. The said Farm contains about seventy acrea of good Land, divided into Mowing, Pasturing, Tillage, and about ten acres of Woodland.

There is on the above Farm 200 Apple, Pear and Peach Trees, a large part of which are grafted and in

Shed and Chaise-House attached, with Barn and other out buildings.

The above property was lately in the possession of Joseph Vinton, who has removed to Indiana, and will be sold at a reasonable price. Possession will be given immediately. For farther particulars inquire of the subscriber, in the centre of Stoneham, or of AARON GREEN, North Malden.

DARIUS STEVENS.

Stoneham, Sept 7, 1844.

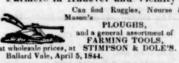
A Rare Chance for an Extra Farm A Rare Chance for an Extra Farm.

One of the best Farms in the Country of Cumberland is new offered for sale, containing 165 acres of land, 120 of which is under cultivation, the residue in wood and pasture, which is the best in the neighborhood, with never failing springs of water; it now cuts 120 tons of English and 15 tons of salt hay, and with moderate dressing may be made to cut 200 tons of English in a very few years. It is within 20 minutes ride of Portland, Me.; is bounded on one side by tide water, has a wharf where nuceles for dressing at 80 cents per cord can be landed, and along side of which a vessel of 120 tons can load with hay or wood. The buildings consist of a double two story house thoroughly finished and painted, 3 barns, a large shed, wood bouse and corn house, and has a young orchard of choice frait trees. If a purchaser preferred it be might have his choice to take 125 acres with all the buildings, excepting one barn, or the whole property. Any one wishing to purchase a valuable Farm, can leare farther particulars by addressing box 81. Portland Post Office.

A Farm for Sale.

Situated in Methuen, Mass. 7 miles from Lowell, and 3 from Methuen Village, on the road to Nashua. Said farm contains 130 acres of land, in good repair: is suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasturing and wood land; has a large quantity of good fruit trees on it, a cottage house built of bricks, containing 11 rooms, suitable for one family or two; a barn, 70 by 38; cider mill, carpenter and shoe shops; buildings all new within 17 years, and in good repair. Said farm will be sold cheap. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN SMITH, living on the premises. the premises. Methuen, Aug. 29, 1844.

Farmers in Andover and Vicinity



School and Text Books-Cheap. JAMES MUNROE & CO, Publishers and Booksellers, 134 Washington street, would ask the attention of Booksellers, Country Merchants, Teachers,
School Committees and others to their large stock of
Standard School Books and also of Greek and Latin
Books for Academies and High Schools, supplies of
which are kept constantly on hand; among them are
Goldsbury's Common School Grammar and Sequel.
Worcester's American Primsry Spelling Book and
Sequel.

equel.
Pictorial Natural History, 400 cuts.
Introduction to Geometry, with plates. Introduction to Geometry, with plates.
Crosby's Greek Course; Sale's Spanish Course.
PRIMERS, by Galfaudett, Worcester, Emerson,

PRIMERS, by Gallaudett, Worcester, Emerson, Beutley, and Wood.
SPELLING BOOKS, by Worcester, Webster, National Spelling Books, Emerson, Town, Gallaudett, Saunders, Hazen, Fowle, Leonardand Marshall.
READING BOOKS, by Saunders, Porter, Pierpont, Worcester, Abbott, Lovell, Hale and Goodrich, HISTORIES, by Worcester, Olney, Goodrich, Hale, Pinnock, Goldsmith and Robinson.
GEOGRAPHIES, by Mitchell, Olney, Smith, Goodrich, Woodbridge, Malte Brun, Burritt and Worcester.

Goodrich, Woodbridge, Maite Brun, Burritt and Worcester.
GRAMMARS, by Goldsbury, Smith, Murray, Kirkham, Frost, Green, Brown, Fisher and Fowle.
PHILOSOPHIES, by Countock, Blake, Swift, Parker, Olmstead, Phelps, Jones, Bakewell, Smellie.
CHEMISTRIES, by Giray, Phelps, Tarner, Eaton, Peck, Johnston and Grund.
GEOMETRIES, by Giray, Phelps, Tarner, Eaton, Peck, Johnston and Grund.
ASTRONOMIES, by Wilsins, Herschell, Vose, Blake, Olmstead and Ryan.
ARITHMETICS, by Leonard, Emerson, Groenleaf, Colburn and Davies.
Sophocle's Greek Grammar and Exercises, Felton's Reader, Jacobs' Reader, Homer's Iliad.
DICTIONARIES, by Webster, Worcester and Walker, Leverett's Latin Lexicon, Donnegen and Graves' Greek Lexicons, Anthon's Classical Dictionary. All the Works on Botany, Mathematics, Bookkeeping, &c. &c.
All the various courses used in studying the Spanish, French, German and Italian Languages.
Always on hand, a large assortment of Miscellane-one Books, suitable for School, Village, Lyceum and Parish Libraries, which, together with the text books, will be sold as low as by any other house in the city.
Statiomery, a large assortment.



PRIME Herds Grass, Red and White Clover, Red Top, Fowl Meadow and Orchard Grass Seeds for sale low, by RUGGLES, NOURSE & M.S. SON, Quincy Hall Agricultural Warshouse and Seed Store, Boston.

A CHANGE AND DISCOUNT. GEO. W. WARREN & CO.,

Respectfully give notice that in consequence New Arrangements which require the settling of the affairs of the

Their whole Stock of Goods will be offered for sixty days, (with all goods arriving previous to Feb. 1st.,) AT AUCTION PRICES. The store will be closed on Monday, Dec. 9th, to mark down the prices; every article will be marked at its lowest

Auction Value, d no deviation will be made (except for rem-ints.) The public must be aware that in put-ing forth an advertisement of this kind, we stable in cernest, and that we shall perform all

hat we promise, as we prefer w close our stoo PUBLIC AUCTION.

Our stock was never more complete than at present, and comprises every desirable article

Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel,

Household Purposes. OUR STOCK OF SHAWLS

is the largest in this country, and contains every quality imported, from the lowest to the most coatly articles, and will be offered from 15 to 30 per cent, discount, In the stock are some of those appendid Paris Exposition Long and Square Cashnere Shasels, and a large lot of High land and other comfort Shasels; all of which will be offered at tempting prices.

Also, Super Cashnere, at 4,50

and super super " 12,00 12,00 Mode, Scarlet, Green, Blue, and Black centres, such a selling at 6, 10, and 15 dolls, each. OF SILKS AND SATINS

we can show an assortment of more than 70,000 yards, in which will be found above 10,000 yards which we have been selling at 75 and 87; cis., marked dozen to 6024, and a large lot of others to 50 cfz. and less; and all our allies will be marked down 124 to 57; cts. per yard. Our assortment never was better than now, he we received by ing Dresser, of the best quality and of uncommon styles, all of which will be offered at the same low prices. OF CASHMERES, M. DE LAINES

Rept Cashmeres, Chusans, and all Stuff Dress Goods, we can show a stock of over 100,000 yards, 100,000 yards,
of which 10,000 yards will be marked down to 1 s., 10,0
to 20 cta, 10,000 yards all wood, to 25 cts., of goods as
elling at 25 to 42 cts., and all the fluor qualities in
portion; among which are some of the richest and me
coatly Paris Cuahware d'Eccase of styles not to be four
elsowhere in this city.

OF BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Docakins, Vestings, and other fabrics for Gent. seen, out amounted is complete.

We shall offer 500 yards super Broadcloth at \$2,00, such as are selling at \$3,00; and all our Cloths, Vestings, and all our Cloths, Vestings, and consider a selling at \$3,00; and all our Cloths, Vestings, in our sock are some of the linest German and French Cloths, Doeskins and Vestings, imported; and continuous will find it to their interest to examine them.

MOURNING GOODS. Hombasines, Alepines, Barbary Salins, Alpacas, and all other articles for mourning, will be marked at low prices. We shall offer a good article of Lugins Bombasine at 76 ct as.

Nilk Warp Alpacas at 62 cts.

Cotton. 334 "

A LARGE STOCK OF CLOAKINGS THIBET AND MERINO CLOTHS

of all colors and various qualities.

30 pieces of Merimos will be marked down to 87;
ets., and the finer qualities in the same ratio. SILK VELVETS HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS. A full and complete stock. We shall offer Lines Sheetings, all Lines, 3 yards wide, at \$1,00, and all other widths in proportion, down to 32 for 54 wide. Pillos-case Liness, fins, at 80 cts.

8-4 White Damank Clothe at \$1,50. 8-4 Brown " " 624 cta., 8-4 Brosen " " " S2; cta., and all other sizes as low in proportion. Piano and Table Cloths of Cotton, Worsted, and the finest Embessed

Broadcisch.

Linen Shirtings, best makes, at low rates. Linen Cambrie Hiddys. from 124 cts., upward.

Bird's Exp. Disser, at 30 cts.

Marsetlies Quilts, all sizes.

Marsetlies Quilts, all sizes.

Cottons, blesched and unbissched, very chesp.
Flannels, all widths. Some all wool, as low as 25 cts.

Caltones, yard wide, 124 cts.,

do. 1 wide, 84 cts.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF

FANCY ARTICLES. Embroideries, Chemisettes, Collars, trimmed and untrimmed, Laces, Insertings, Edgings, Embroidered and Revere Stitched Linen Cambric Hdkfs., Lades' and Gents.' Scarfs and Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Book, Swiss, Mull, Saccarilla, India, and other White Muslims, and a large assortment of Fancy Muslins for evening dress, with many other articles not specified. Our whole stock, without any reserve, will be offered at such prices as will insure its rapid sale, as the business of the present firm will be brought to a close in February. Original one ories tore, compain the Marthory' Original one price store, opposite the Marlborn Hotel,

GEO. W. WARREN & CO.

PATENT COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS.

No. 75 COURT ST. (formerly Harrington's Museum.)

CONTAINING the largest collection of Daguerrectypes in the world. ADMITTANCE FREE.

Plumbe Patent' Colored Likenesses taken every
day, without regard to weather, at THREE DOLLARS
hings.

A method has been discovered, and known only at
this place, of painting the exactcomplexion and every
variety of color in the dress. Thus, in addition to the
unerrying fidelity of the likeness, you have all the rich
effect and high finish of the most exquisite painting.

GD-Persons sitting for their Ministares at this entabing guaranteed a perfectible, ease and decidedby a better picture, colored nearer to nature, than at any
other place, or no charge.

Apparatus and Instruction on reasonable terms.

GD-Prompt attention to PAID letters, and to those
only.

Cow and Calf for Sale.

Farm for Sale.

Situated in South Brookfield to
Depot, on the read leading from South
Berookfield to Sturbridge, containing
three miles south of South Brookfield
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three miles south of South Brookfield
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three miles south of South Brookfield
to Sturbridge, and wood lend, with a good
deceling-house at eacter
three

COW and Calf for Sale,

REMARKABLE and very valuable COW and All their CALF, 10 days old; for size, beauty and quality, the first calf for the work of earlies and all others was now threaded his way back to his former stand in Framingham Centre, where he will take measures to be suited.

REMARKABLE and very valuable COW and All their CALF, 10 days old; for size, beauty and quality, the information and all others was now in a present the second of the source of woodland, &c., having the phouse, barry of engrafted apple and other fruit trees, now in a quality, the information of the photometric fruit trees, now in a quality with the second of the source of the town of the photometric fruit trees, now in a quality with the second of the source of the town of the photometric fruit trees, now in a quality with the second of the photometric fruit trees, now in a quality with the second of the photometric fruit trees, now in a quality with the second of the photometric fruit trees, now in a quality with the second of the photometric fruit trees, now in a quality with the second of the photometric fruit trees, now in a quality with the second of the photometric fruit trees, now in a quality with the second of the photometric fruit trees, now in a quality with the second of the photometric fruit trees, now in a quality with the second of the photometric fruit trees, now in a quality with the photometric fruit trees, now in a quality with the photometric fruit trees, now in a quality with the photometric fruit trees, now in a quality with the photometric fruit trees, now in a quality of the photometric fruit trees, now in a quality with the photometric fruit trees, now in a quality with the photometric fruit trees, now in a quality with the photometric fruit trees, now in a quality with the photometric fruit trees, now in a quality with the photometric fruit trees, now in a quality with the photometric fruit trees, now in a quality with the photometric fruit trees, now in a quality with the photometric fruit trees, now i

Henry G. Terry,

OK BINDER,

(Oper B. B. Mussey.)

31 CORNHILL,

BOSTON.

Witention paid ta Binding old Books, Music,

Pampillers, &c.

Utention paid ta Binding old Books, Music,

Pampillers, &c.

JOHN STILES.

Westfield, Nov 20, 1844.

A Farm for Sale,

Situated in one of the pleasantest and largest libges in the vicinity of Boston. Irecontains 20 nerse of executing direct from the manus
facturers, no complete assortment of Laddies,

ing.

A Farm for Sale,

Situated in one of the pleasantest and largest libges in the vicinity of Boston. Irecontains 20 nerse of executing direct from the manus
facturers, a complete assortment of Laddies,

lisses and Children's Shoes.

New Stock of Shoes.

THE subscriber is receiving direct from the manus
facturers, a complete assortment of Laddies,

lisses and children's Shoes of susperior quality.

Aprime lof of Men's and Boy's Winter Boots, all

of which are offered for sale at the lowest cash prices.

Premingham, Oct. 12, 1844.

A Farm for Sale,

Situated in one of the pleasantest and largest librar in the vicinity of Boston. Irecontain 20 nerse of executing first

trees. It presents a fine chance for a person who would in

the Editor of the Plonghman.

To Hoe Manufacturers.

ON hand, a large quantity of Maleshb Iron Roe

Lyes, and will be sold cheap, our exchange to the pleasantest and prices.

Premingham, Oct. 12, 1844.

To Hoe Manufacturers.

No. 8 MERCHA Avance aschange to the pleasantest and prices.

Premingham, Oct. 12, 1844.

1844. Improved Eagle Ploughs, 1844.



MANUFACTURED BY Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, And for sale at the Manufactory in Worcester, and at their AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE

SEED STORE,

QUINCY HALL, BOSTON.

RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, have added to their extensive assortment of plough patterns, several sizes with new and important improvements, and have by means of machinery, introduced such uniformity in the structure of their ploughs, that all those of the same class being exactly of the same form and dimensions, all parts of the scood as well as iron, may be replaced with a facility that could not otherwise between

dimensions, all parts of the 1000 day well as iron, may be replaced with a facility that could not other wise be attained.

In 1843 the Trustees of the Essex County Agricultural Society considering the plough the most important implement in agriculture, offered premiums for the best plough, under the direction of a most able committee, consisting of Moses Newell, I. W. Proctor, Wm. Sutton, Ass F. Newhall, and Andrew Dodge, Esqix., a most thorough and persevering trial was had at Salem in Octobet last, occupying two days. The committee in their report say,—"In testing the quality of a plough, the power by which a plough is moved, the case with which it is handled, and the manner in which it completes the work, are prominent points for consideration." And after giving a statement of the first days' trial, at which there were 17 ploughs presented for trial, and giving the names of those who held the ploughs they say,—"As so much depends on the skill of the person halding the plough, the committee were at a loss to know what proportion of the merits of the work was to be attributed to the plough and what to the ploughman; and as there appeared in some instances an effort to calarge the work beyond the natural powers of the plough, the committee requested the competitors each of them to produce two ploughs, one of large and one of medium size, to be tried on a subsequent day; the smaller size to turn a furrow 14 inches wide and 7 inches deep. The examination of these ploughs took place on the 24th of October. The ploughs were held by members of the committee."

The following is a copy of their table, showing the comparative amount of power in pounds required to operate the different pleughs:

MEDIUM SIZE FLOUGHS.

MEDIUM SIZE PLOUGHS. Winslow of Danvers, Prouty & Co. Boston, Ruggles & Co. Worcester, Howard, Hingham, 412 lbs.

LARGE SIZE PLOUGHS. Winslow, 512 lbs. 487 lbs. 487 lbs. 480 lbs. 480 lbs. 480 lbs. 480 lbs. 512 lbe.

In speaking of the Improved Eagle plough, to which In speaking of the Improved Eagle plough, to which they unanimously awarded the lighest premium, they say,—"As near as we can ascertain, this plough combines all the good qualities manifested in either of the others, with some peculiar to itself; "and "forther, our attention was particularly called to the quality of the castings on the ploughs of Ruggles & Co., their finish and durability." "Their appearance certainly is more perfect than any thing we have elsewhere seen." "The process of chilling the points, the entire edge of the share, and flangeor base of the landside, gives a permanence and durability to the work that renders it of a decidedly superior character." "And we think there is no hazard in saving the value of the parts thus made, is more than doubled by the process."

At the same Society's Ploughing Match, held at Andewer Oct. 3, 1843, where there were forty-four competitors, nine of the ten premiums were awarded to ploughinen using ploughs made by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason.

At the Ploughing Matches held in Massachusetts the

Mason.

At the Ploughing Matches held in Massachusetts the same year, forty-three premiums were awarded to ploughmen using ploughs made by R. N. & M., twelve of which were the highest premiums awarded in the counties of Essex, Middlesex, Worcester, Plymouth, and Bristol.

counters of Essex, affininess, violester, Tylinder, and Bristol.

At our Warehouse may be found the most extensive and complete assortment of AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS to be found in the United States, embracing every tool used in the cultivation of the farm and garden. Also a large and well selected assortment of Field, Grass, Garden and FLOWER SEEDS, all of which are offered at wholesale or retail, at prices which cannot fail to suit the purchaser. Also, PLOUGH CASTINGS, for repairing most

Dealers supplied on the most liberal terms. MOORE'S

NORTH AMERICAN

Cloth and Clothing Warehouse, MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

NOS. 43 and 45 ANN STREET.

NOS. 43 and 45 ANN STREET,

BOSTON.

THE proprietor of the above estable been would all the attention of purchasers of Cloths and Clothing of every description, to his very extensive assortment, consisting of every style, or fabric, from the heavy and serviceable goods of American Manufacture, to the finer fabrics of Germany, France and England. Shippers or purchasers for the Western trade will do well to call, as the above will be offered at prices which shall defy competition.

Also, constantly receiving by every arrival of the European Steamers, many of the richest descriptions of London and Parisian furnishing articles, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

ap6 If JOHN L. MOORE.

Cheap Cash School Book Store. EWIS & SAMPSON, Publishers and Booksel-lers, No. 122 Washington street, Boston, would invite the attention of Booksellers, Country Merchants, Teachers, School Committees, and others, to their large stock of POPULAR STANDARD SCHOOL

BOOKS, constantly on hand, comprising in part the BOOK'S, constantly on band, comprising in part the following:—
PIERPONT, Worcester, Angell, Emerson, Porter, Saunders, Lovell, Adams, Hale, Goodrich, and Abbott's Reading Books.
WORCESTER, Mitchell, Smith, Olney, Parley, Woodbridge, Wilharl, Malte Brun, Burritt, Huntington, and Smill's Geographies.
EMERSON, Smith, Davis, Walsh, Adams, Welsh, Leouard, Burnham, and Greenleaf's Arithmetics.
SMITH, Murray, Levizac, Goold, Adams, Kirkham, Goodnow, Bolmar, Cilott, Fisk, Brown, Fowle, Frost, Alger, Green, Andrews, and Stoddards' Grammars.

nars. COMSTOCK, Blake, Swift, Parker, Abescrombie, Olmated, Phelps, Jones, Bakewell, and Smellier' Phi-

losophy.

GRAY, Comstock, Blake, Turner, Eaton, Phelps,
Johnson, and Grund's Chemistries.

DONNEGAN, Leverett, Boyer, Nugent, Webster,
Walker, Lempriere, Ainsworth, Graglia, Meadows,
Grove, Anthon, Newman, Barretti, Gallaudet, and avenport's Dictionaries.
PARLEY, Goodrich, Hale, Pinnock, Goldsmith,
Vorcester, Olney, and Robinson's Histories.
VOSE, Blake, Wilkins, Olmsted, Ryan, and When

VOSE, Blake, Wilkins, Olmsted, Ryan, and Whewell's Astronomies
WEBSTER, Town, Gallaudet, Sanders, Hazen,
Leonard, Marshall, Colmly, Emerson, Fowle, and Perry's Spelling Books.
Also, all the books in general use woon Rhetoric,
Botany, Mathematics, Algebra, Book-keeping, &c.
Anthon's series of Classical Works, Latin, Greek,
French and German School Books, &c. &c.
In addition to the above, can be found one of the most
extensive assortments of miscellaneous books in New
England, all of which will be sold at prices as low as
at any Bookstore in the country.

If d16

Canary and Hemp Seed. CANARY, Hemp, Rape, Mitlet, Rough Rice, and all other seeds used for feeding birds, kept constantly for sale, at wholesale and retail, by HOVEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants' Row, Moston.

Grass Seed.

HOVEY & CO. have just received a fresh supply of Herds Grass and Red Top Seed; also constantly for sale, Northern, Southern and Western Clover, white Clover, Fowl Meadow, and Orchard Grass Seed, wholesale or retail, at the very lowest paices, at No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston.

Gentlemen

A BOUT to order their supply of Clothing for the season, are respectfully invited to call and examine our large and varied assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, embracing every variety of Broad-cloths, Beaver Cloths, Dosskins, Cassineres, and Sattinets, also, a large assortment of new and fashionable Vestings.

To Hoe Manufacturers.

On hand, a large quantity of Maleable Iron Hoe Eyes, and will be sold cheap, or exchange for the purchaser, or no sale.

No. 8 MERCHANTS' ROW.

Boston.

Boston.

Boston.

To Hoe Manufacturers.

N. B. Gewitemens' Clothing, of every style, made up to the best enancer, and warranted to give satisfaction to the purchaser, or no sale.

E. H. WARREN.

HAY.

il Prices

STONES. sale Prices.

IOPS. sale Prices. , per lb.. . . 18 a . . 14

d..... 80 • ... 85 er ton... 11 00 • 12 00 50 • ... 60

tough... 16 00 a 18 00 finished. 27 00 a 30 00

ATELY PUBLISHED—Chalmer's History of the Revolt of the American Colonies, 2 vols 8vo.

Notes on Cuba, by a Physician, 12mo.
Postody's Lectures on Christian Doctrine, 2d ed.
Burnap's Expository Lectures, 12mo.
Livermore's Commentary on the Gospels, 2v 12mo.
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Vare's Life of Rev Dr Worcester, 12mo.
Common and Scriptural Proverbs Explained, 16mo.
Letters from a Landscape Painter, by Charles Lannan, 16mo.

man, 16mo.
Laya of the Gospels, by S. G. Bulfinch, 16mo.
The Christian in his Closet, 12mo, &c. &c.
Published and for sale by JAMES MUNROE &
CO., 134 Washington, opposite School st. j25

Let us awake our joys. BOSTON SACRED HARMONY,

NEW ENGLAND COLL. OF CHURCH MUSIC. New, original, and select Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Motette, Sentences, Services, Chants, &c. &c.
Designed for the use of all Religious Denominations, adapted to every occasion of Public Worship
or Private Devotion, and suitable for Singing
Schools and Societies. Edited by T. BISSELL

TThe above is a new Collection of Sacred Music, to be completed in six numbers. Twelve hundred copies of No. 1 have already been sold. This work is is recommended by the following gentlemen: Richard B. Taylor, organist St. John's Church, Providence, R. I.; T. Bricher, organist at Dr. Barrett's Church, D. R. Newhall, Geo. G. Hook, organist at the Trempet Temple, Samuel R. Blaney, leader of Baptist choir at East Boston, J. C. Young, Boston; John Bartlett, leader of Universalist choir, Charlestown; Thos. Gurney, Abington; Cha's Gates, Wm. J. Foster, Antrim, N. H.; E. B. Bohuszewicz, and many others.

A satisfactory discount made to those who wish

Livermores' Commentary.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

At Hillsborough, Lower Village, N.H.

BY L. M. KIMBALL.

Vestiges of Creation.

VESTIGES of the Natural History of Creation.— Just published, for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington, opposite School st. j18

Lays of the Gospel.

me." John, xv. 4. For sale by

JAMES MUNROE & CO.,

School attention

by S. G. Bulfinch. "Abide in me, and I in you. the branch cannot bear fruit of itself, except it de in the vine, no more can ye, except ye abide in

Clarke's Sermon.

reconciling the world unto himself." Published, print three cents. For sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., j18 134 Washington, opposite School street.

New Pamphlets.

At the Old Stand.

Cattle Ties. 75 dozen

A Farm Wanted.

Wasted to purchase a Farm within for 8 miles of the city, south or west, of from 20 to 60 acres, with good buildings. Any one having such a place to dispose of can find a cash purchaser, by addressing A.

Z. at the Ploughman Office.

30°

CHAINS

Jan 18, 1845.

A satisfactory discount made to those who wish the six numbers. Published at KEITH'S Music Publishing House, 67 & 69 Court st. Boaton. Nos 2 and 3, of the above collection, just published. One half of No 3, contents being choice original Anthems, for dedications, &c. &c. Never before published.

KEITH'S COLLECTION INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC; Marches, Quicksteps, Waltzes, Cotillons, Contra-Dunces, Hornpipes, Quadrilles, Scotch and Irish Jigs, Reels, and Strathspeys, arrenged for BRASS, WOODEN & STRINGED BANDS.

MONDAY, Jan. 20.

Senate. On motion of Mr Barrett, the bill to incorporate the proprietors of the Winchendon Academy was taken from the table, and after some temarks from the Senator, was passed to be engressed.

Mr Copeland, from the Committee on Banks and Banking, reported a bill authorizing Savings' Banks to avest in Rail Road stocks.

When Committee and the Committee on Banks and portraits of Fowls taken from life, by C. N. Bement, Powls and Banking, reported a bill authorizing Savings' Banks to avest in Rail Road stocks.

Farm for Sale.

A good opportunity for a Working, the billing laws as may be now in force in relation to those articles, and report the same to this House. And also to inquire whether such laws do not trench on the constitutional right of property; and whether in their operation such laws do not conflict with the rights granted by the revenue have do not conflict with the rights granted by the revenue have of the United States; and also whether they are not inconsistent with, and repognant to the law of this Commonwealth which regards and taxes spittions il inquor as personal grouperty for the support of government and for some and town partopees, while the right of transferring such property is denied to the owner thereof.

On motion of Mr. Schouler of Lowell, the bill concerning State papers was taken up by a vote of 119 to 68, Mr. Sarget of Cambridge, moved to amend the bill in some assential particulars.

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From R. G. Parker, author of "Progressive Exercises in English Composition," "Grammar," &c.

I received some days ago a copy of your new "Book of Dialogues and Discussions," by W. B. Fowle, Esq. of this city, the highly talented and descreedly popular teacher of the You g Ladies' Monitorial School.—From the examination I have been enabled to make, and still more from my high estimation of Mr. Fowle, as a practical teacher, I do not hesitate to give an unqualified recommendation of his book, believing it to be skillfully adapted, by its form, arrangements, and contents, for the place which he intended that it should fill. I wish that every school in New England was furnished with two or three dozen copies of the work.

RECHARD G. PARKER.

[From the American Traveller.]

His long experience in the business of instruction has led him to discover the deficiencies in our elemen-tary books, and enabled him to prepare a work that will be highly useful to pupils somewhat advanced in an English education. [From the Daily Mail.]

[From "Arcturus," a Journal of Books and Opini published monthly in New York city.]

Third edition. Published and for sale by CHARLES TAPPAN, 114 Washington street. j18

Paxton's Botanical Dictionary, with numerous illustrations.

Cottage Residences, or a series of designs for Rural Cottages and Cottage Villas, and their garden and grounds, adapted to North America, by A. J. Downing, author of a Treatise on Landscape Gardening, illustrated by numerous engravings, 8vo, pp 187.

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Bees, Pigeons, &c.

Treatise on Sheep.

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Complete Florist.

The Tree Lifter.

Lays of the Gospel.

UST PUBLISHED, LAYS OF THE GOSPEL,

UST PUBLI

The Amateur's Song Book, 2d part, containing a large collection of popular, sentimental, national and comic Songs, set to music.

For sale as above. Price 25 cents. tf d28

Flower Garden Companion.

For the fires burn bright, and the casements tall Are curtained with drapery rare—
The winds may howl and the snow may fall, But what doth the rich man care!

"You're welcome, Old Winter!" the gay lad cries, As he plunges into the anow, Or o'er the ice-bound streamlet flies, Like a shaft from the twanging bow; For garments warm are about his form, And his sport is rich and rare! Old Winter may bluster and rave and storm.

But what doth the urchin care? Oh! Winter is dreamy!" the poor man cries As he wends along the street While the snow in his frost-nipp'd visage flies And beaumbs his unshed feet! 'Oh Winter is drear!" But there's none to hear The plea of the poor and old; Straight on goes the crowd with unlistening ear-Who cares if the beggar is cold?

"Alas, it is Winter! And wo is me!" The widow exclaims, and clasps The shivering Orphans around her knee, In a wild and phreazied grasp; Through the frosted pane on the life-thronged way A laughing crowd she sees, And merrily jingle the sleigh-bells gay, While the Wislow and Orphans freeze!

Ay! Winter is drear! O, ye rich, ne'er smile At my simple and homely Muse, Nor the talo of the poor man's woes revile, Nor a helping hand refuse; For Heaven has blest you with stores of gold, And how should your thanks appear, But by shielding the poor from hunger and cold, And making their lives less drear! C. M. S. [N. Y. Tribone.

LINES TO A KEG OF LIQUOR.

Within these prison walls repose The chattering tongue, the borrid oath: The fist for fighting nothing loth; The passion quick no words can tame, That bursts like sulphur into flame; The nose with rubies glowing red. The bloated eye, the broken head! Forever fastened be this door! Confined within, a thousand more Destructive flends of bateful shape. Even now are plotting an escape. Here, only by a cork restrained, In all their dirt of death reside, The tree that bears the deadly fruit Of murder, maining and dispute, Assault that innoc The images of gloomy jails; The giddy thought, on mischief bent, The midnight hour in folly spent; All these within the cask appear, And Jack, the hangman, in the rear!

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Re-Moulding a Disposition.

BY J. AUSTIN SPERRY.

Said an elderly gentleman, with good natured features, to a young one, of some pretensions to a respectable figure, as they passed a lady on Chesnut street to whom the latter "tipped his

he had striven to crase the feeling from his breast; and had so far succeeded, he flattered himself, that no circumstances would ever induce him to think of her again, as an object worthy of his affections. The event proved, however, that he did not know his own heart. Accustomed to place implieit reliance in the judgment of his uncle, whom he knew to be a close and penstrating observer of human character, the positive tone in which the old man had excused the young lady's seeming errors, produced in his mind something like a conviction of having wronged her by unjust suspicions.

The remarks, which grew longer and more coming; and the first sound of his footsteps frequent, until, as a facetious friend of ours hightened her heart and chased the cloud from her brow. She began to adopt, too, impertuously have a side of the row, and to imbite the felings, and to regulate her actions by them. She grew more serious and more reflections and penstrating observer of human character, the positive tone in which the old man had excused the young lady's seeming errors, produced in his mind something like a conviction of having wronged her by unjust suspicions.

The leavest and returned to longer and the first sound of his footsteps frequent, until, as a facetious friend of ours highered her heart and chased the cloud from her brow. She began to adopt, too, impertuously later of the row, and to longer: ecptibly to herself, his sentiments, and to imbite the result of the row, and while her manners became more modest and retrieng, her disposition lost none of its amiability. The forward and boisterous vivacity which had before given to her demant the could row of his affections. I love, I amiability. The forward and boisterous vivacity which had before given to her demant of the row, and while her manners became more modest and retrieng, her disposition lost none of its amiability. The forward and boisterous vivacity which had before given to her demant of the row, and while her manners became more modest and retrieng, her di

This conviction strengthened with reflection, and by the end of the ensuing week, his stided passion was reassesisted, and burned in his historial control of the concluded to propose, and, accordingly, did propose, to the no small surprise of the lady, to whom his hitherto distant demeanor had inimitated any thing but "serious stentions." Her reply was not, at first, decisive. She had estemend him, certainly, she said, but had never dreamed of him in the relation he now proposed—she must have time for consideration.

Bell'a impatient disposition could not brook deigy; and he pressed his suit with all the arguments which ardent love could dictate. And what woman is there, whose heart is not prengaged, who can withstand the warm, earnest, cloquent pleadings of an impetious lover. What woman of ordinary feeling, seen though her affections may not have been previously enlated by the suitor, can say, determinedly, "No," to an unexpected, passionate, but sincered and not likely to prove more immovable than meet and tikely to prove more immovable than meet and hishiful or not prove more immovable than meet and tikely to prove more immovable than meet and tikely to prove more immovable than unear not likely This conviction strengthened with reflection, and by the end of the ensuing week, his stifled passion was resusciated, and burned in his breast with all its original fervor. He concluded to propose, and accordingly, did propose, to the no small surprise of the lady, to whom his hitherto distant demeanor had intimated any thing but "scrious attentions." Her reply was not, at first, decisive. She had esteemed him, certainly, she said, but had never dreamed of him in the relation he now proposed—she must have time for consideration.

Bell's impatient disposition could not brook delay; and he pressed his suit with all the arguments which ardent love could dictate. And what woman is there, whose heart is not prengaged, who can withstand the warm, earnest, eloquent pleadings of an impetuous lover. What woman of ordinary feeling, even though her affections may not have been previously enlisted by the suitor, can say, determinedly, "No," to an unexpected, passionate, but sincere and respectful proposal. Mary Jane, whose mind was easily impressed, but who had not been reared in habits of cautious reflectiveness, was not likely to prove more immovable than most of her sex. She repeated that she had not hitherto entertained such sentiments toward him as a lady ought, who should answer favorably; yet she thought she could—in short, Miss Jones as a lady ought, who should answer favorably; as to assume the form of an injunction."
yet she thought she could—in short, Miss Jones consented to become Mrs. Bell, and Theophilus
Bell, whose feelings were fast becoming too was now at that crisis of his mortal career, which is expressed by the term "a happy man." "to be released from your engagement?" "No—that is—I hardly know," faltered

than, feeling his prize to be perfectly secure, and imagining, as men in the vanity of youth are apt to do, that he had more deeply engaged her affections than she chose to allow, he set

proachfully, and replied-

'Certainly, you now your prerogative to do so." There was bitterness in the tone with which she said this, which the next instant she repented, and ing it to you, and here is an admirable one to hastily added, "my wish is to do right, and I hand."

astily added, "my wish is to do right, and I astily added, my wish is to do right, and I all gladly hear your counsel, and try to profit the door, where they were standing, to where, I afew yards down the street, a ragged newsboy as two the curbstone, with his budget of So she spoke, and as for the moment she left. But reproof is like a nauseous medicine. We may be fully conscious that it is for our own good, and may affect to swallow it complanced by the cannot overcome our distaste for it, and the hand that administers it must be a skilfed one, indeed, if we do not loathe it afterward. If Bull the efficiency and the state of the second of th skilful one, indeed, if we do not loathe it after-ward. If Bell had sufficiently reflected upon Stiles addresse

Poor Bell! little did he suspect what would be the result of his first well-meant lecture on a "Umph!" said the old man; "a little too fastidious, I think."

"What I have said," continued Bell, directing his companion's attention to the opposite side of the street—"there is Mary Jane returning with a stranger, to whom I know she was introduced only last evening. She has met him upon the former conduct, and she had promised amend."

Poor Bell! little did he suspect what would be the result of his first well-meant lecture on ceal your sentiments with regard to her actions evening to pay his devoirs, it was with a mind devening to pay his devoirs, it was with a mind perfectly at ease in the comfortable reflection that the task of "re-moulding the lady's disposition; he had defined her position. He had a stranger, to whom I know she was introduced out what he had disapproved in her former conduct, and she had promised amend-former conduct, she will study them out with the did lecture on ceal your sentiments with regard to her actions the developed to each your sentiments with regard to her actions and conduct, she will study them out with the did he suspect what would be the result of his first well-meant lecture on ceal your sentiments with regard to her actions and conduct, she will study them out with the did he suspect what would be the result of his first well-meant lecture on ceal your sentiments with regard to her actions and conduct, she will study them out with the did her actions and conduct, she will study them out with the did her actions and conduct, she will study them out well and the fermal promise and conduct, she will street, and doubtless, with her usual indiscretion, invited him to a promenade."

The subject of their remarks, a lively, graceful creature of nineteen or twenty, passed on with her "new beau," laughing and chatting with as much heddlessness and familiarity as if the stranger had been an acquaintance of years standing, and the thronged and fashion able thorougfare her one standard the position. He had disapproved in her former conduct, and she had promised amendment; he had stated what he wished to be her future conduct, and she had promised compliance. Nothing could seem more favorable, and he fully expected to find Mrs. Bell, that was to be, as perfectly conformable to his avowed and peculiar notions, as if she were the identical Mrs. Bell who had long existed in his avowed and peculiar notions, as if she were the identical with the other hesitated to finish the sentence. "To make a fool of myself, again, good under the beautiful that the other hesitated to finish the sentence."

"You almost," said Bell, "tempt me to—"
"To what, sir!" asked Mr. Stiles, observing that the other hesitated to finish the sentence.
"To make a fool of myself, again, good under the promised amends are not the man I hoped to make of my ne-piew."

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with her 'new beau,' laughing and chatting
with as much hedelessness and familiarity as
if he arranger had been an acquaintance of
years' standing, and the thronged and fashionable throughare her own privileged drawingroom.

"What say you now!" resumed Bell, "will
your benevolent disposition throw the 'mantle
of charity' over this impropriety, and term in
innocent sportiveness!" 'I agree with
you, that there is impropriety in the lady's
conduct—but I know she is not aware of it.
She is an orphan, and has been reared by a vain,
weak-minded, indulgent aunt, who either does
not see, or, is too foul to show her recrors.
Her disposition is cheerful, social, unasuspecting
and free, and there are few young men whom
chance throws into her society, but will take
advantage of her condiding nature. At heart,
alt is pure, and her inclinations all tend natualty to whatever is good. Gain her love, and
you can easily re-mould her disposition to suit
your own ideas of propriety. Try it, nephew;
whe will make you a good wife."

The nephew—for anch was the relationship
in which Theophilus Bell stood to Mr. Siles—
was ailent He knew that it was useless to
attempt further to deceive he made with regard
to his feelings. He had loved Mary Jane devoicedly; but displeased with whate conceived
to be frivolity and immodesty in her manners,
he had striven to erase the feeling from his
breast; and had so far succeeded, he flattered
this hell by the displeased with whate conceived
to be frivolity and immodesty in her manners,
he had striven to erase the feeling from his
breast; and had so far succeeded, he flattered
to be fivilly and immodesty in her manners,
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he had striven to erase the feeling from his
breast; and had so far succeeded, he flattered
to his f

soon passed, for the expiration of forty-eight hours left him as absolutely unhoppy as it is possible to conceive a man. The cause of this Bell, half in sorrow, half in anger. "Let what sudden revolution in the state of his feelings we must here endeavor to account for.

No sooner was a formal betrothal completed, then feelings his river to be a feeling to the revolution of that my affection should prove a source of unhappiness to you, and will no more annoy you will be trouble to the revolution of the revolution of the revolution in the state of his feelings has passed between us be forgotten. I would not that my affection should prove a source of unhappiness to you, and will no more annoy you will have been supported by the revolution in the state of his feelings has passed between us be forgotten. I would not that my affection should prove a source of unhappiness to you, and will no more annoy you will be revolution. "I do not wish to be understood as rejecting

any to glow in her bosom, and it seemed any other matter, uncle," said he, "my faith in the stin an instant that an altered heart was the infallibility of your counsels, will be unshaken—in this, secuse me if 1, for once, dissent from your judgment. I shall be pleased to may reprove. I suppose it hear, however, to what you attribut

There was success."

'A metaphor is the easiest way of explain-

showed that he left some right to be a confidant of the youth's thoughts.

"What I have already mentioned," answered Bell; "her boldness, her unrestrained language, and unreserved actions. She lacks delicacy and refinement of feeling—and you know I am a little fastidious upon points of female proprile the provided by the provided by

supported out of the Alms Houses was 76.73; particular friends as an illustration of his maxim, "that if one will only take the pains to melt a woman's heart, he may mould it as he pleases."

[Arthur's Mag.

AMERICAN POLITENESS.

Appended to a communication lately sent us of the properties of the pr

AMERICAN POLITENESS.

Appended to a communication lately sent us by our gifted rural Incognita "Fanny Fores, 6750, Foreign paupers who have come into the Commonwealth within one year, 416. Net amount of expenses of supporting and retieving paupers, including interest on the Alms the writer—but the good, of doing so, overbalances the evil. The compliment to our countrymen, known as coming from her, will have ten times the weight; it exhibits herself in a light charmingly favorable to her frank benevote lence and freedom than superciliousness, besides kindling Heaven's own light under the veil of her incognita. We write down, here, a "God" have a posteript embodying what she callieving paupers of supporting and retieving paupers, including interest on the Alms down the house establishments, \$299,367 23. The amount received by the Overseers, during the year, from the Commonwealth, towards the support of State Paupers was \$45,806 81.

The following towns made no returns;—Marbiehead, Dunstable, Ashburnham, Gardner, Royalton, Southbridge, Enfield, Munroe, Orange, Sunding Heaven's own light under the veil of her incognita. We write down, here, a "God" have a posteript embodying what she callieving paupers of supporting and retieving paupers, including interest on the Alms amount received by the Overseers, during the year, from the Commonwealth within one year, 416. Net amount for expenses of supporting and retieving paupers, including interest on the Alms amount received by the Overseers, during the year, from the Commonwealth towards the support of State Paupers was \$45,806 81.

The following towns made no returns;—Marbiehead, Dunstable, Ashburnham, Gardner, Greenwich, Southbridge, Enfield, Munroe, Orange, Sundalies, Ashburnham, Gardner, Greenwich, South Hadley, Ware, Southwick, Coleraine, Greenfield, Munroe, Orange, Sundalies, Ashburnham, Gardner, Paulies, Ashburnham, Gardner, Coleraine, Greenfield, Munroe, Orange, Sundalies, Ashburnham, Gardner, Marbiehead, Dunstable, Ashburnham, Gardner, Coleraine, Greenfield, Mun

No sometwas a formal betrothal completed, than, feeling he prize to be perfectly secure, and imagining, as men in the variety of youth that the feeling he prize to be perfectly secure, and imagining, as men in the variety of youth the feeling of your had and bezare—her.—"

"You are strangely undersided," interrupted a part of feeling that of his addeen proposal and acceptation. When we ment gain, perhaps that of his addeen proposal and acceptations. When we ment gain, perhaps that of his addeen proposal and acceptations. When we ment gain, perhaps that of his addeen proposal and acceptations. When we ment gain, perhaps that of his addeen proposal and acceptations. When we ment gain, perhaps that of his addeen proposal and acceptations. When we ment gain, perhaps that of his addeen proposal and acceptations. When we ment gain, perhaps that of his addeen proposal and acceptations. When we ment gain, perhaps that of his addeen proposal and acceptations. When we ment gain, perhaps that of his addeen proposal and acceptations. When we ment gain, perhaps that of his addeen proposal and acceptations. When we ment gain, perhaps that of his addeen proposal and acceptations. When we ment gain, perhaps that the perhaps th

ly. One huge, raw-honed Westerner, wrapped to the chin in a buffalo-robe, in spite of my remonstrance, pulled it off to fold about my feet.

My baggage was cared for without a thought burgh Journal, thus speaks of what is now My baggage was cared for without a thought on my part; and on coming out from the first halting-place, I found a stick of wood, nicely heated, placed in the stage for my feet. I am not sure that the passengers in a stage-coach are always so attentive to the comfort of ladies; but in the many times that I have passed this way, I have seldom been obliged to ask for a single favor. I have been told that this is a peculiarity of our pountymen. If, so, since they have been lashed so much for want of refinement of manner, I think they should receive proper credit for refinement of heart." [N. Y. Mirror.

The Philadelphia Inquirer has some excel-telligence, which informs her of the expected telligence, which informs her of the expected telligence.

Cheanst street to show the latter 'tipped his addinated, it we do not lattake it stims, the would have been more cautious; but her view hat do you think of that girl?"

"What do you think of that girl?"

"What do you think of that girl?"

"What of wo think of that girl?"

"What of wo the would have been more cautious; but her view hat his the would have been more cautious; but her view hat his to work the high girl merited ceasure.

"At is it to?" pursued the old-gentleman, furning his mild and merry grey every significantly upon the other's face; "Why love her, this work of the work we wherein their impropriety consisted.

"And is it to?" pursued the old-gentleman, furning his mild and merry grey every significantly upon the other's face; "Why love her, this work of the work we wherein their impropriety consisted.

"And is it to?" pursued the old-gentleman, furning his mild and merry grey every significantly upon the other's face; "Why love her, this work of the more cautious, but her would be the result of the convictions he had we had a strategied in the wished-for revolution in her character when her work of the wish was to such as the wish of the result of the convictions he had for the wished-for revolution in her character while with the wished-for revolution in her character with have stolen the bloom from the cheeks, the elasticity from the forms, and the roundness from the limbs of beings as dear to him as life at 13 o'clock, M., His Excellency Governor from the limbs of beings as dear to him as life itself. We have more than once said that self-invited may be committed as well by carelessness, neglect, and wanton exposure of the person to inclement weather, as by poison or poignard. Ladies will admit this themselves when conversing calmly and dispassionately upon the subject. And yet turn to their feet, and you will find that while they are disclaiming against the system, they also, in too many cases, practice it.

"The winter has just commenced, and we are the system of the subject and reports were read by President Quincy, and referred to the Corporation. On motion of Hon. James Savage, it was voted, "that the Hon James Savage, Rev. William Jenks, Dr. James Jackson, Rev. Francis Parkman, and Rev. John Brazer, constitute a Committee to enquire the system, they also, in too many cases, practice it.

"The winter has just commenced, and we may expect to see the side-walks frequently covered with snow and ice, and, as a consequence, miserable walking. Have our fair readers provided themselves with thick and water-proof shoes! Even the delay of twenty.

Board, on the division of time for the recitations and lectures of students, at the University, as connected with the times of diet, or otherwise." A nomination list for a clerical member of the Board of Overseers, in place of the Rev. Rodney A. Miller, who received a dismission from the recitations and lectures of students, at the University, as connected with the times of diet, or otherwise." A nomination list for a clerical member of the recitations and lectures of students, at the University, as connected with the times of diet, or otherwise." A nomination list for a clerical member of the Board of Overseers, in place of the Rev. Rodney A. Miller, who received a dismission from the division of time for the recitations and lectures of students, at the University, as connected with the times of diet, or otherwise." readers provided themselves with thick and water-proof shoos! Even the delay of twenty-four hours may be dangerous. Consumption in the majority of cases is produced by a slight cold. The slight cold is caused by unnecessary exposure at balls, parties, in concert rooms, &c.: or by wearing thin and improper boots and shoes. Thousands of victims perish annually in this country by the practice just named. Hundreds at this moment are coughing themselves to the grave. Not a week, not a day goes by that a death is not chronicled in some part of the Union, produced by consumption.

"Friends, relatives, neighbors, are summoned to an untimely grave by this disease which is

year.
The Board adjourned to Thursday, February to an untimely grave by this disease which is indeed terrible in its character and in its conseto an untimely grave by this disease which is indeed terrible in its character and in its consequences. Nevertheless, and it is wonderful that such should be the case, thin shoes are worn as recklessly as ever, and thus hundreds of our fair country women, expose themselves to a dangerous and deadly malady, knowing at the context of the filter of of t was to leave on the 4th January, for Boaton.—
the time that they are pursuing the very course
calculated to rob them of what is far more important than any empty vanity of display, growing out of an elegant shoe, a tight fit, or a pretty foot. The sacrifice for an empty bubble,
not only bloom and beauty, but health and life."

Mass. School Returns. From the abstract
prepared by Hon. Horace Mann, it appears that
the whole number of children in the commonthe whole number of children in the common-

the whole number of children in the common-wealth between the ages of 4 and 16 is 192,027. Amount raised for the support of schools, in-cluding the income of the surplus revenue, \$558,197 23, being nearly \$41,000 more than was raised the previous year. \$37,951 90 are contributed for board and luel, making an ag-gregate for common school purposes of \$596,149 13. The amount raised in Essex county is \$66,309 55. Somerville appropriates \$7 62 to each child, and stands at the head of the towns in the state; Richmond appropriates \$1 62, and stands at the foot. ole number of children in the

\$7.62 to each child, and stands at the head of the towns is the state; Richmond appropriates \$1.03, and stands at the foot.

Great Cities. There, pleasure supplies \$2,000,000 per annum. One hundred and the place of happiness, and luxury tries to passitself for contentment.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18.

In Senate. A communication was received from the Post Office Department, in answer to a call from the Senate, for any information obtained and after its passage.

Approved by the Governor. January 4th, 1845.

REMARKABLE Escape "One of the condected to be printed.

In the House. Mr. Preston King, of N. Y. Called the attention of the House to the fact that two of its members had been engaged in a duel and rose to offer a resolution on the subject. He read a paragraph from the National Intelligencer in which the fact of a duel having taken place between Messrs. Clingman and Yancy is stated. Mr. K. said that this pablication and the general rumor on the subject would authorise the steps he was about to recommend in his resolution. He said he thought this a suitable time for the House to take some action in reference to duels by members of Concress. There was no excitement, he said, and the feelings of members would enable them now to deliberate upon the matter dispassionately. He said this meeting between Messrs. Clingman and Yancy was members would enable them now to deliberate upon the matter dispassionately. He said this meeting between Messrs. Clingman and Yancy was a more complimentary affair. No injury had been sustained in this case, but these practices would go on until some one was hurt, perhaps killed. He thought something ought to be done to correct this ewil forthwith. He then submitted his resolution which directs the appointment of a select committee to ascertain whether a duel had been fought by members of this House for words spoken in debate, and if so to report a resolution expelling them.

A r Payne, of Alabama, objected to the resolution and after some remarks by the Speaker, not heard, the (Mr. P) moved to lay the resolution on the table.

On which motion Mr. King demanded the years and make which decrease and make the motion on the subject.

FIRE AT HAM

select committee to report in Tayor of the expaision of the members alluded to, if it shall be found that they have fought, and to confine the action of the committee to a simple investigation.

Mr. Rayner, of North Carolian, wanted to see some reason for this proceeding. What right had the House to exercise this act of tyranry towards these gentlemen contemplated in the resolution? What right was there to expel members when there was nothing in the Constitution forbidding them to fight a due! They went out to vindicate their honor, and they conceived it to be their duty to do what they had done. The motives which prompted them in the metter were honorable to them, and deserved commendation rather than censure.

Mr. Payne enquired what evidence there was that a duel had been fought. Was it mere rumor? If so, he thought it a very insufficient ground for action in this matter by the House. Those who proposed this investigation did not know, nor had they any tangible evidence that a duel had been fought; besides it was altogether a useless expenditure of time to set on foot this investigation did not know, nor had they any tangible evidence that a duel had been fought; besides it was altogether a useless expenditure of time to set on foot this investigation. Could any one entertain the idea, for one moment, that a member of this House was to be expelled for fighting a duel? Such proceedings would be an unjustifiable exercise of power.

At the suggestion of Mr. Payne, the Clerk read the whole matter had been given in charge to the Courts, and that the House had reserved to itself no authority to inflict punishment for an offence of this sort.

After a good deal of angry debate, the subject was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Wentworth.

FRIDAY, Jan. 17. IN THE HOUSE. Mr. Taylor, from the commanded Mary Wayland, aged 60 years, went to mittee on accounts, made a report in reference to the defalcation of Mr. McNulty, Clerk to the House. her bed. About 11 o'clock, the bed-clothes The report stated that after proceedings had been caught fire from the candle, and the deceased commenced in this matter, Mr. McNuity had been was so severely burned before she could be excommenced in this matter, 37. McNutly had been twice summoned to appear before the committee on accounts, and that he refused to obey the summone in both instances. It states further, that a deficite of forty-free thousand dollars, and been discovered in the contingent fund of the House

and seventy-two thousand dollars, leaving unexpended sixty thousand dollars. It was also further discovered that the whole amount of the fund had been drawn from the Treasury. He had a credit of fifteen thousand dollars, leaving an actual deficiency of forty five thousand dollars. Of this deficiency there were twenty thousand dollars secured by the clerk's bonds, and for the balance, twenty-five thousand dollars, there was no security. thousand dollars, there was no security.

thousand dollars, there was no security.

The report also states that it had been discovered that Mr. McNulty had loaned to a dealer in Ohio,

"Yes, sir." thirty thousand dollars, since he became Clerk, and twenty-two thousand dollars to another individual in Ohio. Other large sums had been loaned in like manner, amongst them two thousand dollars to Levi D. Slamm, of New York.

Levi D. Slamm, of New York.

The report concludes with a resolution directing the dismissal of the Clerk, and enjoining upon the Secretary of the Treasury to institute legislative proceedings to secare the sums due. The President is also requested to have commenced criminal proceedings against the Clerk, and all who shall be lound to have participated with him in the improper use of the funds.

He said also that Government and the content of the sum of this weather? and a tender hearted damsel to a man eximining cels.—"Not a whit marm—they're used to it, and then you see we make the directly in fat, and that heals up it. use of the funds. He said also that the Government would sustai

He said also that the Government would sustain no less by him. The securities were not only able and ready to pay the penalty of the bond, but all the deficiency that might be found to exist. He believed there would be found no actual deficit.

Mr. Cave Johnson offered a resolution that a warrant be issued, and that the Sergeant-at-Arms be required to arrest McNulty, and bring him before the House, to answer the charge that had been brought earinst him.

brought against him.

brought against him.

Mr. Weller, submitted a letter from the house of Charles Sacor & Co. of New York, which was read by the Clerk, in which it is stated that McNulty had placed to his credit two several sums of fitteen thousand and fourteen thousand dollars, which are subject at any time, to his draft. Mr. W. was understood, amid the confusion, to say that it would be found that the Clerk had not been guility of any misconduct.

misconduct.

Mr. Thomasson, of Kentucky, wished to know be whether the Clerk had published for proposals for furnishing the stationery of the House.

Mr. Taylor, of Va. soid he could give the information. The Clerk had not complied with the rules of the House in that respect.

Mr. John Quincy Adams offered an amendment a requirement of the House in that respect.

requiring the Clerk to be summoned and not arrested. He spoke in favor of the amendment.

Mesers. Houston and Chappell were in favor of arrest, as the individual had stready disregarded two summonses from the Committee and had shewn contempt for the authority of the Committee on Accounts.

on Accounts.

Mr. Saunders, of N. C. was understood to be in favor of mild proceedings, and wished the Clerk to be notified or summoned.

coording to the Cincinnati Mirror a man wh was hanged lately in a neighboring state, for burglary and morder, confessed under the gal-lows that his career of crime began by stopping a newspaper without paying for it. STATE LAWS.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Wednesday, Jac. 18.

In Senate, according to the Baltimore Patriot, the bill extending certain naval pessions for five years was taken up and passed.

The bill to give revenue officers extra compensation when detsched for duty in the naval service, was taken up, and after some debate was rejected by a vote of 17 yeas to 25 nays.

The bill to ascertain claims for French spoliations, was passed by a the request of Mr. Chuate, who gave notice that he would call it up on Tuesday next.

In the House, Mr. Burke, of N. H., submitted another bill for the annexation of Texas. It provides that the people of Texas may agree upon a republican form of government, and shall be admitted as a State of the Union before the first of Janus may next. Coggress shall approve the Constitution adopted by the people of Texas. As the population increases, Texas shall be divided into other States, not exceeding five in number. That part south of 36 degrees, 39 minutes north latitude to have Slavery or not, as the people there may determine. The debt not to be assumed by the United States government.

The proposition the Baltimore Patriot, the bill of the Aldermen, of the City of Boston, that at the elections held in said city in the month of December last, no person had the proposition of the Aldermen, it shall also appear that a majority of the Aldermen, then elected, and who shall have taken the asthal prescribed by law, to proceed to organize their respective Boards in the manner pointed out in the proposition being out of order and objected.

The proposition of the Act above mentioned; and the pearson had the pearson being one that the pearson had the pear one thousand eight hundred and forty five.

AN ACT concerning El The proposition being out of order and objected to, Mr. Burke moved to suspend the rules. The proposition being out of order and objected to, Mr. Burke moved to suspend the rules. The vofe being taken, the rules were suspended—yeas 126, nays 32.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole and took up the Texas question.

Thursday, Jan. 16.

In Senate. A communication was received

table.

On which motion Mr. King demanded the yeas morning was in Hampden, on the Augusta road, and nays, which were ordered and stood ayes 79, nays 94. So the resolution was not laid on the which was consumed. Our correspondent states what a boy, eight years of age, and a girl of the select committee to report in favor of the expalsion of the members alluded to, if it shall be found that they have fought, and to confine the action of the committee to a simple investigation.

After a good deal of angry debate, the subject was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Wentworth, by a vote of 106 to 82.

At New York, on Saturday night, a woman tricated, that she died at three o'clock, next

The whole amount in the Clerk's hands had been two hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars. It was discovered that he had disbursed one hundred and sixty-eight pounds, was sold to a gentleman in Toronto, Canada, a few days since, for seventy-two thousand dellars.

THE TWO WIVES. "My wife's so very bad," quoth Will,
"I fear she ne'er can hold it:
She keeps her bed." "Mine's worse," quoth

The jade has just now sold it." THE CLERGYMAN AND SEEPTIC. "If we are

to live after death, why don't we have some certain knowledge of it?" said a skeptic to a clergyman. "Why didn't you have some live way again in the came into elergyman. "Why didn't you have some knowledge of this world before you came into it!" was the caustic reply.

An Irish sailor on board a man-of-war, after hauling in forty or fifty fathoms of the tow-line, became impatient, and was heard to mutter to himself—"Bad manners to me, if I don't think somebody's cut off the other end of it."

Small thanks to you," said a plaintiff to one of his witnesses, "for what you have said in this case." "Ah, sir," said the conscious witness, "but think of what I didn't

"Did you say you would put a knife into "I think I did. I said I would put a knife into any gome, with pleasure.

ON A DANDY. Be a young lady if he could; But as he can't, does all he can To show the world he's not a man

It was said of a musical dencing master, that

VOL. 4.

A CONSOLID ASSACHUSET

VANKEE PERMS, 92,00 in adv. or than three months: Papers not discontant action notice from the se All correspondence of at Boxton.

Advertising on rea HS RAYBOLDS in A AGRICI

Farm Work shortest month of nts for March me and then we must Way is February made w of but two reason of winter weather th is out. Another Roman Calender, w r, and this was clipp and six bours for o the Romans comm named some of the ber has a significant e of reckening from . n, and September v we make it the pinth em nine, Decem ten four months derived eleventh month fib, the titmen to cle Cattle must have a lit nonth is out. Cow he fastened to a star ther seasons. They ath before-roots or

> nonth; but after c en, unless the cow is

fat and too little to m

milk after calving r ort the system, and

to the best hay, ma

THE CALVES that v cows should by all their bowels ope th potatoes or turnipe will keep them g r, and you will have we years of age—the ping compared with ing cows at the ag We believe it to be t ne in at two they ma coming in at three. ge bones, and they n he end of a dozen or we should look to of butter and choese ent of food to produ m begin young to gi res, &c. Does no

Bilary want green something of the k keep large flocks h ts for winter. Thes milk for their lamb grain. When grain milk will often be draw it. Young she b that needs removin p and squee: Pine boughs are good f depended on to prod We have had but litt been troubled with not yet made up it o The right way of cuttin and clenn. It we be years ago, to go into es, and to fell them treying 50 for one. Now, according to th me a very general o, young and old, and on that may have your forest and lea will have no unde

> tting clean and with r cutting, you will f t have sent up num rom large stumps you This mode of cutting ens between Boston ses farmers cut onco one instance we say ere the principal ob ade into coal. HAULING ROCKS on the sun rises o ectice this winter. he piles of rocks that ill handle them with

is pretty work to ha

Haul a few logs to t

ertake the job at th

gone. Farmers can og pens and hen house er, and saw, and y hoat much aid from OLD PLASTER. A ain in a heap for a y hless when applie ove to be the case ; ard in purchasing vas ground. Many ard to the effect of p much difference in inding, may be one It has not been ger ses any of its sirtue

ng; though many pr pplying it to the soil ners to this point, ons in relation to it.

ICP Mr. E. Cowd be raised a comm which weighed fiftee common in size.